Develop Israel with Israel Bonds

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MARGINAL COLUMN
By Arthur Saul Super

THE reports, which appeared in yesterday afternoon's press, of the resignation of Mr. Moshe Sharett, the Foreign Minister, definitely appear to be premature according to informed opinion in Jerusalem last night. The whole question revolves around the position of Secretary General of Mapai and this is still a very open issue and is not likely to be decided for some little time. The attempts in some of the reports to link the question of Mr. Sharett's retirement from the office of Foreign Minister with a cleavage on line within the Government must fall on logical grounds. It is hardly likely that a situation would be deliberately created where the key figure in the Mapai party organization would be placed in opposition to the government line on foreign policy. In fact there is no division of opinion in the Cabinet on vital and basic questions; the general consensus seems to be that expressed recently by Mr. Ben-Gurion that peace is better even than a victorious war.

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THE present talk has only this foundation in fact. There is a growing feeling in Mapai that strong measures of reorganization have to be taken to renew the grip on the electorate. Mapai has clearly begun to suffer from the consequences of its long years of heavy responsibility and leadership in the development of the Yishuv and of the State. From the very beginning its leaders, like David Ben-Gurion, Moshe Sharett, Eliezer Kaplan, Golda Myerson, Dov Hos and many others who could be mentioned, have were the leaders of the whole Yishuv and world Zionism. They were no more a mere political party than the liberal party of Italy under Mazzini which fathered the *risorgimento*. Since the foundation of the State, Mapai has been the dominant party in every coalition and has, as such, been forced to accept responsibility for the necessary unpopular measures which have been so frequently necessary in a nation beseiged economically and embattled politically. The results of the last election revealed that understanding of the unique role played by Mapai has not penetrated to the new immigrants among the electorate. But more important it has not won the sympathy of the new generation which has grown up here in Israel, the young men and women who must be given a new ideology within a new framework. It is obvious that whoever, as Secretary General of the Mapai, would be entrusted with this responsibility of reach these groups would have a task requiring the utmost concentration and singleminded devotion. It would require the presence of one of the Party's foremost leaders even if it meant giving up the glamour of important Cabinet office. It is curious that a similar situation has just developed in Burma where Premier U Nu found it consonant with his sense of responsibility to leave the office of Prime Minister to devote himself to problems of his party.

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WHAT these considerations will lead to in the none-too-distant future cannot be predicted at this moment. The best information indicates that despite the spate of rumour no decision has yet been taken. And until a decision is taken it would be a pity if the constant manufacture of rumour were allowed to have a disturbing effect on the stability of the nation. Israel's international and security situation is far too grave to allow it the luxury at this moment of indulging in the feverish speculations and adventures of unbridled imaginative Levantine politics.

Jerusalem, June 8.

100 Held in Georgia For Freedom Posters

VIENNA, Thursday (UP). — Soviet secret police seized more than 100 persons in Stalin's home republic of Georgia last week after posters appeared in Tbilisi proclaiming an "independent" Georgian Republic, Western diplomatic sources stated today.

The sources said that in the morning of May 26, factories, plants and official buildings of the city were plastered with posters reading "Long live the independent Georgian Republic." The date marked the 37th anniversary of the proclamation of Georgia's independence in 1919.

Reports reaching Vienna said that more than 100 workers in Thilisi were seized by the secret police in search of "members of an underground organization believed to have distributed the posters. An unknown number was detained in a second police raid the next day, the report added.

The sources said that the May 26 demonstration for Georgia's independence was the first to be known in the West in 14 years. Similar independence demonstrations were reported from Tbilisi and other Georgian towns when, during World War Two, the German Army approached the Caucasus.

Stalin's Daughter At Tito's Reception

MOSCOW, Thursday (Reuter).—Stalin's daughter, Svetlana, was among the guests at a glittering Kremlin reception for President Tito last night.

She stood talking for a long time with the wife of the former Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr. Vyacheslav Molotov. But she was not seen in the group of relations of Soviet leaders who were introduced to Marshal Tito by the Soviet President Marshal Klimenti. Voroshilov.

Svetlana, now 30, red-haired and buxom, is the daughter of the dead dictator's second wife, who died in 1932.

U.S. Cautious On Tito Hint

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — The White House last night declined to comment immediately on Marshal Tito's statement in Moscow that he was ready to visit Washington to discuss Yugoslavia's relations with the U.S.

The White House and State Department appear unwilling to agree to such a visit at present — at least until a clear view is obtained of the results of Marshal Tito's discussions with Soviet leaders.

President Eisenhower told a Washington Press conference yesterday that there should be a re-study of U.S. aid to Yugoslavia in the light of what best served American interests.

Marshal Tito, speaking to Western correspondents at a Kremlin reception, said he thought that his current three-week visit to Russia would improve Yugoslavia's relations with the U.S. as well.

Questioned about Senator Joseph MacCarthy's Senate resolution on Tuesday proposing an end to aid to Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav leader laughed and replied in English: "It is not important. Our relations with the U.S. will not suffer, our friendship will remain as before."

Congressmen debating President Eisenhower's $4,900m. Foreign Aid Bill yesterday launched bitter attacks on Marshal Tito.

The anti-Tito onslaught, intensified by his apparent reconciliation with Moscow, was the dominating feature in the opening day of the House Debate.

But despite the growing strength of the drive to cut off assistance to Yugoslavia, most congressional observers believe that moderate forces will muster sufficient votes to continue the aid to that country, even if it were to cut $-15m. from the $30m. allocation as recommended by the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Tito Said Planning Visit to Israel

GENEVA, Thursday (INA).—President Tito of Yugoslavia will pay an official visit to Israel in March next year, unimpeachable diplomatic sources disclosed today.

The sources pointed out that the President has a keen desire to visit Israel, as he felt that "certain misunderstandings" had arisen there regarding his recent visit to Cairo and talks with Premier Abdul Nasser.

It is to allay this misunderstanding and re-emphasize that Yugoslavia is not party to any bloc, be it in Europe or in the Middle East, that the Yugoslav Head of State is considering a visit to Israel.

It is known, the sources said, that Israel officials would welcome such a visit. Feelers were understood to have been put out by Israeli officials at the time of the President's trip to Egypt.

Britain to Explode H-Bomb in Pacific

LONDON, Thursday (UP).—Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden announced today that Britain will set off nuclear blasts "in the Megaton range" — presumably the hydrogen bomb — in the Pacific during the first half of next year.

Britain had heretofore announced that she was building the hydrogen bomb, but a British H-bomb never has been tested in an explosion. Only the U.N. and Russia have exploded H-bombs.

The Pacific tests in the first half of 1957 will be high air bursts that will avoid heavy fall-out, Sir Anthony told the Commons.

Malenkov Accepts Invitation to Paris

PARIS, Thursday. — Mr. Georgi Malenkov, Soviet Minister of Power Supply and ex-Premier, has accepted an invitation to visit France as guest of the Economic Council, a spokesman of the organization stated today.

He said that the invitation was made and accepted last year when a Council delegation visited the Soviet Union. There was no date fixed.

(Reuter, UP)

Bonn Agrees to Pay For Allied Troops

BONN, Thursday (UP). — Chancellor Konrad Adenauer announced today that the Bonn Government has agreed to pay the U.S. a "very substantial sum" for upkeep of American troops in West Germany.

The Chancellor told a news conference that documents confirming the agreemnt now are on their way to Washington. He refused to disclose details until they reach the U.S. Government.

He added that similar separate agreements are being negotiated with Britain and France.

2 Jews Named To Moroccan Bench

CASABLANCA, Thursday (INA). — For the first time in the history of the Moroccan judiciary, Jews have been named to important positions on the bench. M. Iguy was named Judge and M. Azoulay was named Councillor to the Court of Appeals.

Addressing cadets at the Moroccan Military Academy, Prince Moulay Hassan, Commander of the Moroccan National Army, commented that to date only one Jew has applied for instruction. He asserted that attendance at the Academy and a military career is open to all Moroccan subjects, Jewish as well as Moslem.

Premier Si Bekkai yesterday received Mr. A. L. Easterman, Political Director of the World Jewish Congress. There was no official communique on the meeting.

The Moslem-Jewish Association is circulating a petition among the Jewish population calling for the resignation or replacement of the present Jewish community Council, which it accused of passivity and inactivity, and not inspiring Moroccan Jewry to take part in the national life of the country.

Persians Seize Soviet Oil Installation

TEHERAN, Thursday (UP). — Persian troops occupied Soviet oil installations in Khuryan, 218 kms. east of Teheran in Persian territory, a high Government official revealed today.

The closure shut down "one of the last Soviet espionage centres" in Persia, it was stated. Troops occupied the installations and escorted two Soviet citizens and 15 Persian employees to Teheran.

The Soviets secured an oil concession in Khuryan 30 years ago from the local manager of the National Bank, but the Government had never recognized the transaction. The Soviets struck oil there in 1947 but not in great quantity. They had refused to hand over the installations, which include derricks, power plants and radio transmitters.

New 'Heletz Layer Is 15 Feet Thick

REHOVOT, Thursday. — Tests today showed that the Heletz V oil-bearing formation was found to be from 14 to 15 feet thick. The layer, which was struck on Tuesday, was said to be similar to that at Heletz III.

Drilling continued today in search of a possible further formation, though no decision had yet been taken on the maximum depth to be drilled. A Johnston Test to bring the oil to the surface for examination is to be held later.

This formation and a thin upper one reached earlier are now considered to be one layer sandwiching foreign material. Previously, they were known as the first and second formations.

Oil production is to begin at Heletz II tomorrow.

Syria Bans U.S. Books With Israel Reference

DAMASCUS, Thursday (UP). — The Security Department director, Akram Hijazi, announced today that he has asked the U.S. Information Centre to remove all books or maps containing any reference to Israel.

Hijazi told reporters that he had searched the USIC and found two copies of a music book alleged to contain the Israel national anthem but was convinced that these copies were for reference, not distribution as alleged.

SOVIET-YUGOSLAV TRADE PACT SIGNED

BELGRADE, Thursday (UP). — The Soviet Union and Yugoslavia signed a trade protocol increasing trade between the two countries to an annual $20m. on either side.

Bulganin Sends Ike New Letter On Arms Issue

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — The Soviet Premier, Marshal Nikolai Bulganin, today sent President Eisenhower a new letter in their running correspondence on major East-West problems.

The letter was not disclosed immediately, but officials said that it probably was a reply to Mr. Eisenhower's letter to the Soviet leader two months ago concerning an eventual ban on the production of atomic weapons.

The dispatch of the new communication, the sixth in the exchange between the two leaders, was disclosed by the Soviet Embassy here, which declined to reveal its contents.

At a recent news conference, Mr. Eisenhower cautioned the world not to expect his correspondence with the Soviet Premier to bring miracle solutions to" such weighty East-West problems as disarmament. But he said that he intended to continue the correspondence on the grounds that so long as the door to negotiation is kept open there is a chance of promoting peace.

The exchange of letters began last year after the Big Four summit meeting in Geneva.

In Moscow, meanwhile, the Communist Party Secretary, Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, last night declined to comment on President Eisenhower's statement that he would like to invite the Soviet Defence Minister, Marshal Georgi Zhukov, in exchange for a Moscow visit by Secretary of Defence Charles Wilson.

Rebels in Algeria Wreck Big Area

ALGIERS, Thursday (Reuter) — Six thousand French motorized and Alpine troops scouring the wooded mountains 80 kms. from Algiers, have found villages abandoned, European-owned houses wrecked or burned, and roads blocked by boulders and tree trunks.

The insurgents melted into the wild country before the advancing French troops. French officials said that they appeared to have taken the inhabitants of most of the villages with them.

No resistance has been reported so far in the new French operation in the Bouira area south of Tizi Ouzou. About 200 Moslems have been rounded up for questioning.

At U.N. Headquarters, the Afro-Asian group decided yesterday to defer until next Tuesday a decision on whether to request a meeting of the Security Council on the Algerian question.

The group had before it a draft letter drawn up by a seven-nation Standing Committee requesting a Security Council meeting under Article 35 of the Charter. But some members, notably India, the Philippines, Turkey and Ethiopia, were understood to have cautioned against taking an immediate decision to send off the letter.

Marshall Resigns; Lim New Singapore Premier

SINGAPORE, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. Lim Yew-hock, 42-year-old Chinese Socialist, was named tonight as the new Chief Minister of Singapore, succeeding Mr. David Marshall who resigned earlier because of his failure to achieve independence for the Crown Colony.

After a one-hour meeting with the Governor, Sir Robert Black, Mr. Lim reported that he had been asked to form a new Government and would reply tomorrow after consulting his colleagues.

He said that he would make no changes in the Labour Front coalition Cabinet which has hitherto served under Mr. Marshall.

Asked if he planned to reopen last month's unsuccessful London talks on independence for Singapore, Mr. Lim replied, "The ball is at the feet of the Colonial Office." He did not plan to go to London for "some months."

Indonesia May Ship All Goods to China

JAKARTA, Thursday (UP).—Informed sources said today that the Government is going to follow its lifting of the U.N. rubber ban to China by eliminating embargo restrictions on oil, tin, and other strategic materials.

Indonesia's announcement that it is no longer bound by the rubber ban is the first step in ending the entire embargo on strategic items for China, it was stated.

Egypt Protests French Anti-Nasser Speech

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). —The Egyptian Ambassador, Mahmoud Saleh el Falaki, has protested to the Foreign Ministry against "disparaging" remarks made in a speech recently by Defence Minister Maurice Bourges-Maunoury against Premier Abdul Nasser, the Foreign Ministry stated today.

It said, however, that reports that apologies had been made to the Ambassador were "inexact."

The Ministry's Secretary-General, M. Rene Massigli, who received the Ambassador, merely took note of the Egyptian protest, the Foreign Ministry stated.

In a message read to a recent meeting of the National Ex-Servicemen's Congress at Vichy, M. Bourges-Maunoury likened Abdul Nasser to Hitler.

Legion Subsidy Paid Direct to Amman

The first instalment of the British subsidy to the Arab Legion, consisting of £500,000, has already been paid directly to the Jordan Treasury, according to yesterday's "Falastin," the Old City daily. The grant of more than £9m. annually was customarily paid to the hitherto British-controlled Finance Office of the Legion.

The paper said that the British Ambassador to Amman, Sir Charles Duke, and the Commander of the Arab Legion, Gen. Ali Abu Nawar, had met recently on this subject.

Frenchmen Held On Espionage Charge

PARIS, Thursday (UP). — Louis Henrion, 30-year-old Frenchman, was charged with threatening the state's external security by allegedly having close contacts with the Egyptian Military Attache in Paris, government sources revealed today.

He was arrested on March 23 and detained pending trial.

Interior Ministry officials said that Henrion was in constant touch with the Egyptian Attache, Col. Saroit Okasha. No further details were given.

CYPRIOT GREEK OFFICIAL SLAIN

NICOSIA, Thursday (Reuter). — Gunmen shot and killed a Cypriot Greek Government official on the steps of the District Commissioner's office in the heart of the Limassol business sector this morning.

The victim was Assistant Inspector Andreas Savvides, 38.

Anti-Semitism Illegal, Traces Remain, Say Soviet Leaders

By MAURICE CARR,
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS, Thursday.— Further information on the recent interview of French Socialists with Soviet leaders in which the Jewish question was discussed reveals that the Soviet leaders, though stressing that anti-Semitism is outlawed in Russia, said that this stigma is still discernible in certain sections of the population, just as is nationalism in certain regions such as Georgia and Armenia.

Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, First Secretary of the Communist Party, did most of the talking on the Soviet side, although Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan, and Mr. Dmitri Shepilov, recently appointed Foreign Minister, also were present.

They said that the U.S.S.R. was determined to eradicate anti-Semitism. The Jews suffered like other elements under the Stalinist reign of terror. The "doctors conspiracy" frame-up, though admittedly anti-Semitic, was not primarily directed against the Jews but had a bigger objective, the Soviet leaders pointed out.

The absence of Jewish cultural institutions was ascribed to swift assimilation. The strong tendency of all nationalities in the Soviet Union was to abandon minority tongues in favour of Russian, which is used all over the country and offers better careers and opportunities.

The Jewish dispersion rendered bi-cultural Russo-Jewish schooling impracticable, and the Jews had not asked for it, it was said. None was persecuted for Zionism, but anyone found guilty of espionage for a foreign power could not be exonerated just because of being a Jew.

Mr. Khrushchev declared that Jews "are not at all encouraged" to go to Israel.

Chief Rabbi S. Shleifer told the French Socialist delegation that there had been a marked religious revival among Russian Jews lately.

Diplomatic quarters here said that Mr. Mikoyan will shortly visit the Arab states and Israel as part of the Soviet move to promote a peace settlement.

The New York "Daily Worker" on Wednesday criticized Mr. Khrushchev for failing to mention in his now famous speech before the Soviet Communist Party Congress the crimes against Jews. It said that it does not consider Mr. Khrushchev's speech as the last word on the Stalinist "reign of terror."

It also expressed concern that there was silence on those crimes committed against Jewish culture and cultural leaders, which had not been published as yet in Soviet bloc countries except in the columns of the Yiddish newspaper in Warsaw.

Pineau Warns of U.S. 'Curtain'

PARIS, Thursday (UP). — Foreign Minister Christian Pineau warned the U.S. against keeping up the iron curtain now that Russia has begun to lower it.

M. Pineau, who is flying to the U.S. next week, declared that the West must not let pass the opening for negotiation with a changed Soviet Union.

The Foreign Minister said that now the time has come for the free world to match the initiative Communism has had for the past 10 years.

M. Pineau spoke to a crowded luncheon meeting of the American Club. Time and again, he emphasized France's friendship and alliance with the U.S. and he recalled that he and Premier Guy Mollet had emphasized it when they went to Moscow. But he also said that he would tell the American Government, just as he has told Secretary of State Dulles in the past, that "it would be extremely maladroit for us to maintain the iron curtain after having attacked its existence for so many years. The West must not ignore the openings that have come with the changes in Russia."

M. Pineau added, "I felt a transformation there that it would be extremely dangerous not to take account of."

He called for development of economic and cultural relations with the Soviet Union and predicted that the penetration of free ideas into Russia and the Soviet bloc as a whole could have tremendous effects.

However, France intends to carry out a common policy with her allies, and Western defence must be maintained, the Foreign Minister declared.

U.N. Chief Sees 'Long Road' To Israel-Arab Peace Settlement

Soviets Boost Egyptian Navy

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday. — Egyptian claims to have received a number of Soviet warships are being examined here in the light of the recent passage of Russian destroyers through the Straits of Dover. It is known that four Russian-built minesweepers joined the Egyptian Navy in April.

Last Sunday, two destroyers passed Dover at between 15 and 20 knots. They ignored a routine signal from the Lloyds station ashore and they have sent no signals while in the English Channel and the Bay of Biscay.

It is presumed that Cairo's claims that they are on their way to Alexandria are true.

It is believed here that they will constitute a substantial addition to Egypt's small navy which at present includes seven formerly-British frigates, the three largest each of 1,460-tons displacement, and various smaller craft.

The "Daily Telegraph's" naval correspondent comments that Russia is presumably acting under the agreement made between Egypt and Czecoslovakia last September. It was then announced that deliveries would include small naval craft. It is believed that at least one other member of the Soviet bloc is being used to implement this part of the agreement.

The two destroyers of the Skoryi class, each displacing 2,000 tons, which passed through Dover Straits on Sunday, are flying the Polish flag while on passage but they are understood to have Russian crews.

They are said to have a maximum speed of 36 knots, a main armament of four five-inch guns and to be able to carry 50 mines each.

Destroyers of this type, of which Russia is believed to have 80, all built since the war, accompanied the Soviet cruiser on which Mr. Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchev visited Britain in April.

Tractors Attacked On Two Frontiers

Two incidents in which tractor drivers at work were attacked by Arab gunfire occurred within 12 hours of one another, the Army spokesman reported yesterday.

On Wednesday evening, a tractor driver at Moshav Yariv, near Kfar Saba, was fired on by Jordanians. After several shots had been fired, the driver jumped off the moving vehicle to seek shelter. The tractor was stopped in its course by a rock only five metres from the border.

Yesterday morning at Nir Oz, close to the armistice line along the Gaza Strip, the Egyptians opened fire on a tractor driver from the *kibbutz*. He was unhurt.

Investigators at Ofakim, where two watchmen were attacked by Egyptians easly on Wednesday, morning found the tracks of two men and a number of British-made Sten gun cartridge cases.

Follow-Up Machinery Ready

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday (UP). — The U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, said today that the road towards acceptance of a peace settlement by Israel and the Arabs "may be and probably is a long one."

He told a news conference that the machinery was ready for a follow-up of his recent Middle East mission in which he achieved cease-fire agreements between Israel and the Arabs, but said that the time was not appropriate for outlining how he would seek firmer agreements.

"I have not only contacts with the representatives of the parties in the U.N." he said, "but with responsible people in the region. We have received assurances of full compliance with the Armistice Agreements. There remain questions of importance. They are complicated and will take some time...

"The Security Council has put its own mark on the map I tried to produce and has provided a firmer basis and background than we had before....

Mr. Hammarskjold said that he did not think it was necessary for him to return to the Middle East to carry out his task.

Not Discouraged

"I said that the final settlement probably is far off. This was not discussed by the Security Council as such, but the views expressed in the debate there by the parties did reflect that on certain issues settlement is far off. It is necessary to recognize that the road towards acceptance by both sides may be and probably is a long one.

"The fact that there may be a long road should not in any way discourage us in our efforts or be used as an excuse not to cooperate with us."

Mr. Hammarskjold refused to be pinned down on his ideas for the basis of a final peace settlement in the Middle East. He acknowledged that a correspondent asked a good question when he inquired whether the U.N.'s 1947 partition resolution should be used as the base for a permanent peace, but said: "Let us discuss that problem the day we have to discuss it."

He refused to reflect alarm at a declaration in the Security Council by the Syrian Ambassador, Ahmed Shukeiry, that "Palestine is only southern Syria."

'Main Issues'

Questioned on issues such as Egypt's restrictions on Israel shipping in the Suez Canal or the fate of Arab refugees, Mr. Hammarskjold said:

"It is obvious that nobody starts out by excluding anything which is essential. But we must also plan in stages. To what stage or time these belong, I would not like to take up here and now."

He said he sympathized with the plight of the refugees and that the reason their future had not yet been taken up in his discussions with Israel and Arab leaders was that they are "tied up with the so-called main issues."

"All parties, when they come to the main issues, incline to take an approach determined by long-range political considerations," he said. "They do not feel that this is the time to bring them up. The clash between the humanitarian aspect of the cases and political planning is obvious."

EXPEL MISSIONARIES

CAIRO, Thursday (UP). — Two British missionaries were expelled today on charges of teaching the Christian faith to Moslem children. Egyptian state law forbids the teaching of Christianity to Moslem children.

Syria, Lebanon Name Premiers

Premiers-Designate were named in both Syria and the Lebanon yesterday.

The veteran Syrian statesman, Lutfi Hafar, 68, was asked by President Shukri Kuwatly to set up a new Cabinet, while Abdullah el Yafi, who resigned as Lebanese Premier on Wednesday, was requested by President Camille Chamoun to form a Government.

Hafar undertook the formation of a Syrian Cabinet as the Government crisis entered its seventh day. He occupied his first Cabinet post in 1925 and was Premier in 1938. An Independent, he has not been active in politics since 1949, when he was Speaker of Parliament.

In Beirut, Et Yafi, 56, who has been a parliamentary deputy continuously since 1938, immediately opened talks with political leaders on the formation of the new Cabinet, which will be the seventh under his leadership if it is formed.

Meanwhile, the Old City daily, "Falastin," yesterday editorially termed the retiring Governments in the two Arab Levant states "corrupt regimes." Cabinet members occupy their chairs for no longer than the time it takes to warm them," editorial writer Yehia Hawash said, because their sole aim is nepotism and the collection of "as much *baksheesh* in the quickest time possible."

Democrat House Leader Urges Arms for Israel

WASHINGTON, Thursday — The leader of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, Mr. John McCormack, yesterday called on the U.S. to sell arms to Israel for defensive purposes to offset the sale of Communist weapons to Egypt.

He called the Administration's policy regarding the Middle East tension "indefensible," and "tied up to oil." The policy is one of materialism which ignores principle.

Mr. McCormack said that the sale of Communist arms to Egypt created an imbalance in the region, with the existence of Israel, as well as of peace, threatened. It also showed that Premier Abdul Nasser "has neither respect for nor fear of the U.S."

Meanwhile, the "New York Post" said editorially today, "The Arab states, emboldened anew by Soviet support have once again served notice that they do not propose to recognize Israel's integrity as a nation. Worse than that, the Arab-Russian bloc has in effect persuaded the U.N. Security Council that it is fruitless to insist that the Arabs negotiate an honourable peace with the Israelis. The development is as revealing as it is disheartening to anyone who cares about the achievement of lasting accord in the Middle East." *(Reuter, UP)*

MARTIAL LAW ENDS IN ISTANBUL

ISTANBUL, Thursday (UP). — Martial law ended last night in Istanbul after nine months. Martial law was declared after the September riots against the Greek minority because of the Cyprus incidents. Cases of those arrested after the September incidents were transferred to the Penal Court from Martial law court.

Left-Wing Paper Raps French Arms Decision

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — The left-wing newspaper, "France Tireur," today criticized the French Government ban on the export of arms to the Middle East as going too far and not far enough.

It is also true that by not banning shipments of heavy arms, the Government is reserving the right to send them to Israel, particularly the Mystere-IV's on order. But at the same time it gives the impression, semi-officially, that it will not prevent the shipment of tanks and guns to Egypt and her allies.

"It thus agreed implicitly to strengthen the military power of a state which wants both to eject France from North Africa and to annihilate the young democratic State of Israel. Is not the attitude of the Arab League states a necessary and sufficient reason for France to choose her friends and customers in the Middle East, and have the courage to rally to Israel and not those who desire Israel's death and our ruin?"

SHUKEIRY TO THANK U.K. AUTHORITIES

Ahmed Shukeiry, chief Syrian delegate to the U.N., arrived in London from New York yesterday *en route* to Cairo to re-assume his duties as Assistant Secretary-General of the Arab League, according to the Arab News Agency.

Although his visit is of a private nature, he will take the opportunity to thank the British authorities for their consideration in amending their resolution on the Middle East tabled before the last Security Council debate.

Suez Co., Investing £21m. in Egypt

The Egyptian Finance Minister, Dr. Abdul Monim Kaissouni, said in Cairo yesterday that the Suez Canal Company in Paris has agreed to the Egyptian request to invest £21m. in Egyptian development projects, the Arab News Agency reported.

MAC Rules on Wounded Israelis

The two Israelis who were wounded by Jordanian gunfire while working with a tractor near Yad Hanna on Tuesday, had crossed the demarcation line, a joint resolution issued by the Mixed Armistice Commission stated yesterday.

It was found that the tractor had crossed the line for a length of 250 metres and to a depth of between five and 35 metres, and had uprooted eight almond and 15 olive trees.

It was further found that an exchange of fire, in which the Israelis were wounded, had taken place between the two sides.

The unanimously adopted resolution regretted the occurrence of the incident.

After the resolution was adopted, the Israel delegation issued a declaration saying that following the U.N. Secretary-General's injunction to observe all cease-fire, no-one should open fire at all. In order to prevent further errors, which could lead to similar incidents, Israel was to take steps to mark the demarcation lines more clearly, the declaration said.

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TEL AVIV: 93 Arlosoroff St., Tel. 71211.
HAIFA: 7 Hospital St. Tel. 2288.

Social & Personal

A dinner party in honour of Mr. Jens Malling, Minister for Sweden, prior to his departure from Israel was held last night in the Youth Aliya "Swedish Village" near Jerusalem. The Governor of the Bank of Israel, Mr. David Horowitz, as Chairman of the Israel Association for Friendship with Sweden, and Dr. I. E. Nebenzahl, Consul General for Sweden, acted as hosts. Among the guests were the President of the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Olshan; the Acting Director General of the Foreign Ministry Mr. A. Lourie; Mayor Agron; Mr. M. Kol, head of the Youth Aliya; and the District Commissioner Mr. B. Yeshaya.

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Dr. Topolevsky, the Argentine Ambassador yesterday visited the Bar Ilan University where he was the luncheon guest of its President, Dr. Pinhas Churgin.

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The U.S. trade union delegation of the AFL-CIO yesterday visited Mount Herzl and its military cemetery in Jerusalem. From there, the delegates went to Kiryat Gat and then to Beersheba where they were received by Mayor David Tuvyahu and members of the Labour Council. Later, they visited Kibbutz Urim and spoke with members who had come from the U.S.

•

M. Jean Gottmann, Professeur a L'Institut d'Etudes Politiques de l'Université de Paris and member of the Institute for Advanced Studies of Princeton University, is to speak on: "Paradoxes du Ravitaillement du Monde," on Monday, June 11, 1956, at 6 p.m., at the Centre de Culture Francaise, Jerusalem. M. Marcel Laforge, French Consul-General in Jerusalem, will preside. The public is invited.

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Prof. Owen Lattimore, Dean of the Page School of International Relations at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, will speak on "Asia Ten Years after the War" at Beit Liessin, Tel Aviv, at 9 p.m. on Sunday. Mr. Reuven Barkatt, head of the Histadrut International Relations Department, will be in the chair. The public is invited.

•

Dr. Shlomo Ravikovitch, Associate Professor of Soil Science, has been re-elected Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture of the Hebrew University for two years.

Fragment of Early Ethiopic Text Found

By HENRIETTE BOAS
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

AMSTERDAM, Thursday (By Airmail). — A large fragment of the "Gospel of Gamaliel," an early apocryphal New Testament text, has been discovered by the Dutch Dominican professor, Dr. M. A. van den Oudenrijn, in a 15th century Ethiopian manuscript.

The text, in Ethiopian, tells of Good Friday, and particularly the Resurrection. Gamaliel places the greatest blame for Jesus' death on Herod. The story shows no traces of gnostic influence.

Some 50 years ago, Professor Anton Baumstark expressed belief in the existence of a Gospel of Gamaliel, based on fragments published earlier by Revillout, Robinson and Lacu.

Professor van den Oudenrijn, who since 1929 has taught at the Catholic University of Fribourg, Switzerland, intends to publish the Ethiopian text.

INDIA WANTS TO BUY CEMENT IN BURMA

RANGOON, Thursday (UP). — India has offered to buy half of 100,000 tons of surplus Burmese cement, the independent "Daily Burman" said yesterday.

But the price offered by India is only five shillings per ton more than the cost price, which will include the transhipment charges to the Indian ports, the paper said. The deal will not benefit Burma financially. But it will provide the country with some hard foreign currency which she needs badly. Burma bought the cement for 170 shillings per ton.

The deal will enable the Government to operate its cement plant again and provide work for more than 1,000 jobless persons.

40 U.S. Students Coming for Month

A group of 40 American students from schools in New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago are coming to Israel in July for a month's educational trip, the Ministry of Education has announced.

The students taking part are outstanding in their Hebrew studies. The trip has been organized by the Organization for Hebrew Culture of the Jewish Educational Committee in New York. It is the third such trip and will be led by Mr. Yehuda Lapson, who originated the scheme.

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Father Chains Troublesome Girl As No Institution Available

A 12-year-old mentally retarded girl, who's ankles had been chained by her father, was yesterday released by Jerusalem police. The father, Ya'acov Hatamoff, 58, was taken into custody while the mother was released after arrest so that she could tend to her other six children, one of whom is the twin sister of the retarded girl.

The father told the police that he had tried several times to place the girl, Shoshanna, in a home for the mentally retarded, but she had not been accepted. Yesterday, too, Shoshanna had to be sent home because the police could find no institution willing to accept her.

The girl's plight was brought to the attention of the police by neighbours in the Sha'arei Pina quarter who saw her stumbling because of the chains which bound her ankles. She was filthy and on the verge of exhaustion. Police took her to the station and unchained her. The first thing she did was to ask for food. Given a roll, she devoured it ravenously.

From the investigation it was learned that the father had put the chains round her legs a week ago because she stole food and frightened children in the neighbourhood. *(Itim)*

Haifa Court Sends Burglars to Jail

HAIFA, Thursday. — For having burgled the flat of Dr. Walter Lowdermilk on Mt. Carmel in February, 1956, stealing 45 rolls of film, 50 flashbulbs, three fountain pens and a curtain, 19-year-old Shafik Kashkoush, of Haifa, was today sent to prison for three years. Acting President of the District Court, Judge B. Zehar, took into account 16 previous convictions for similar offences.

The court also sent Shimon Biton, Shlomo Sibuni, David Alfasi and Shlomo Peretz, of Hatzor Bet, to prison for six months for having stolen various goods and a food package valued at about IL300 from a Jewish Agency store.

Moshe Watkin, 24, received six months in prison for having stolen clothing and IL80 in cash from a hut in Kurdaneh ma'abara.

RICHEST COAL MINE 'LACKS TRANSPORT'

MOSCOW, Thursday (UP). — A Russian engineer said yesterday that the richest coal mine in the world remains unexploited in the Asian Soviet Republic of Kazakhstan because of the lack of transportation there.

Writing in "Pravda," Engineer D. Babchenko said the existence of the coal basin has been known for 100 years and is so concentrated that one cubic yard of earth will produce nearly one ton of coal in strip mine or "open-face" operations. Although precise figures were not given, Mr. Babchenko said the resources amounted to "many billions" of tons and full exploitation could produce "tens of millions of tons annually."

AN AUTOMATIC telephone exchange will operate in Givat Ada from Sunday.

Private Contractor Enters Beersheba

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — A Tel Aviv building firm, Hevrat Darom, has been given a municipal licence to build a two-storey block consisting of eight large shops with an hotel above.

This is the first private company to have been granted a permit to build in Beersheba. The cost is estimated at IL100,000. The shop space will be offered for sale.

World Trade to Be Eased By 57 New Agreements

GENEVA, Thursday (Reuter). — Fifty-seven trade agreements aimed at lowering customs barriers to world trade were released by major trading countries throughout the world today. They were the results of protracted bargaining between 22 nations during the fourth full-scale review of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) at Geneva.

GATT disclosed in a 229-page report that the value and volume of international trade set new records last year. Entitled "International Trade, 1955," the report said that in the first half of last year, world exports exceeded $80,000m. at an annual rate. In the second half it rose by a further $5,700m., thus reaching a value about 13 per cent above that of 1951.

In terms of volume the increase of world trade was more impressive. In the second half of 1955 world exports exceeded the 1951 level by 21 per cent.

In Washington, the State Department reported that concessions were obtained for a wide range of U.S. exports, including citrus fruit and products exported to eight countries, inluding Canada, the Benelux group and West Germany.

The U.S. granted import concessions on trade worth a total of $653m. to 21 members of GATT. In return it obtained tariff concessions affecting exports to these countries valued on this basis at about $400m. Scotch whisky and European cars are among the goods that will benefit from a lowering of U.S. trade barriers.

It was said that West Germany had given the U.S. "a much better deal" than any other country in the various bilateral negotiations between the U.S. and other participants.

British duties will be reduced on machinery and tools, machinery parts, motor vehicles and parts, aircraft and parts, various types of paper, silk and artificial silk yarns and some artificial silk tissues. The British Government also agreed to retain unchanged the duty-free import of maize and the 10 per cent duty on grain sorghums.

Khrushchev Favours U.K. Conservatives

MOSCOW, Thursday (Reuter). — Mr. Nikita Khrushchev said yesterday in remarks on Britain, "I am for the Conservatives."

Talking to Premier Bulganin and Western Ambassadors at a Kremlin reception for Marshal Tito, he stated, "When we were in Britain the Labourites praised Bulganin a great deal, but were unpleasant to me. I turned to the Conservatives and saw that they were fine people."

He joked, "I do not know which of us is now better placed. After all, the Conservatives are in power, and the Labourites are not."

PERCENTAGE OF SABRAS DOWN

Only 32 per cent of the population were *sabras* at the end of 1955, as compared with 36 per cent native born persons in 1948, according to the Statistics Bureau's survey of the origin of the Jewish population.

The percentage of Western Jews (American and European) in the population decreased from 85 per cent at the time of the establishment of the State to 59 per cent at the end of last year.

VISITORS' GALLERY

A Cultural Bridge-Builder

Maurice Samuel is different from most visitors who appear in this column. They are usually connected with projects involving the material growth or well-being of this country, while he represents a much rarer phenomenon, the spiritual and cultural bridge-builder between Israel and the Diaspora.

Indeed his theorizing about the role to be played by the Diaspora and especially in the U.S., has led him into a lively controversy with eminent Israelis who think differently. Mr. Samuel believes that the Western Diaspora can serve as a bridge between Western culture and Israel, or, in another metaphor he likes to use, Israel can be a catalyst between Asia and the Western world, transmitting what is best in each to the other.

Born in Rumania some 60 years ago (but looking very much younger), Mr. Samuel was educated in England and settled in the U.S. in 1914.

He was a close friend of Chaim Weizmann from his early years in England, and has made many visits to this country.

From the beginning of the 'twenties Maurice Samuel has produced a stream of books in many fields, ranging from fiction and translations of prose and poetry through literary criticism and historical studies. His position as a thinker on Jewish subjects as they affect the secular public at large is quite unique.

His present sojourn in Israel was occasioned by a series of lectures given here under the auspices of Yad Chaim Weizmann. Mr. Samuel chose to deal with Arnold Toynbee's "Study of History," which, upon the publication of the last four volumes in 1955, especially attracted the attention and aroused the ire of Jewish scholars because of Toynbee's obviously prejudiced treatment of Jewish History through the ages, and his special animus against Zionism.

Specialists in the various civilizations surveyed by Toynbee in his ten-volume work have been questioning the British historian's conclusions ever since the first three volumes appeared in 1934. Mr. Samuel, however, is not concerned with pulling out a brick here and there from Toynbee's structure, though he certainly does demolish a goodly number in the course of his examination, especially in the field of ancient and recent Jewish History. Mr. Samuel's chief concern is to collate Toynbee's arguments on basic issues as they appear in different parts of the work, and he finds contradictions and inconsistencies which invalidate the whole, since it is found to rest on the shakiest of foundations — very often on sophistry, tautology and mere incantation. Mr. Samuel's lectures will appear, in considerably expanded form, in a book called "The Professor and the Fossil," which will be published in the autumn.

Mr. Samuel was optimistic when asked about the present state of Hebrew letters, which has no major figures in the younger generation. "When you have the whole nation concentrating its energies on physical survival you cannot also demand a literary efflorescence," he said. "There are always troughs between great literary periods and I'm sure that the best is yet to come."

Mr. Samuel summed up his Zionist experience and his impressions of Israel in his book "Level Sunlight," which appeared three years ago. It will be interesting to read soon how he has revised or reinforced his views as a result of his present visit. *M.*

HAIFA SPORTS THIS WEEK-END

HAIFA Thursday. — Sport fans here have a choice of interesting events this weekend. At the Bat Galim pool on Saturday afternoon, Hapoel and Maccabi swimming champions will show their prowess, whilst Brit Maccabim Atid, Haifa Hapoel and Haifa Maccabi will be holding a water polo contest.

At 10 a.m. off Tantoura, 20 sailing boats of various clubs will hold a regatta over an eight mile course.

From Friday night to Saturday night the E. Shvat basketball cup will be competed for by seven youth clubs. The games will take place at Beit Hinuch, Rehov Shabetai Levy, and the Trade School in Rehov Balfour.

Ramat Gan Maccabi and Haifa Hapoel fencers will meet on Saturday at 6 p.m. at Beit Hapoel, Rehov Alexander Zeid.

FRENCH FAVOURITE WINS THE DERBY

EPSOM, England, Thursday (UP). — Lavandin, the 7 to 1 favourite in the field of 27, defeated American-owned Montaval by a neck yesterday in the 177th running of the Derby. Roistar finished two lengths further back in third place.

Lavandin was ridden by Australia's Rae Johnstone. The colt is owned by Pierre Wertheimer, millionnaire French perfume manufacturer, and gave France its fifth triumph in Britain's blue ribbon racing event since World War II.

Religious Services

Portion: Korah (Bamidmar 16,1—18,32 and Pinhas (Bamidbar 25,9—15)
Haftara: Yeshayahu 66,1—23
Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 7.05 p.m. today and ends at 8.36 p.m. tomorrow

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha: 7.20 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 7 p.m. Arvit, 8.20 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow. Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ahdut Yisrael Congregation, Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road: Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Conrestional Singing.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight: 7.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Arvit: 6.55 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beit Yisrael (96 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 7.30 p.m. Tomorrow. Shahrit, 8.15 a.m. Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 6.30 & 8.30 p.m. Minha: 6.30.

Ihud Shivat Zion (5 Straus St.): Tonight: 6.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 6.30 p.m.

The Great Synagogue (Allenby Rd.): Tonight: 7.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.

Tiferet Zvi Synagogue (3 Herman Cohen St.): Tonight: 7.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m. Cantor Leib Glantz & Choir.

Young Israel (67 Bugrashov): Tonight: 7.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 9 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatehia Synagogue: Tonight: 7.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha: 7.30 p.m. Arvit: 8.22 p.m. Bar-Mitsva: Yoram Katz.

HAIFA

Mt. Carmel Congregation (Beit Sefer Reali, 15, Kiriat Sefer St., Ahusa): Shahrit: 9 a.m.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

JUNE 7, 1956

Pop. Loans 1949/59 (IL10)	99
4½% Tavei Dollar 3/57	99½
4% Comp. Loan 55/57	98
4½% War Loan 54/58	93
5½% Gov. Rds. (Target)	103
4% Reg. Sterling "A"	101
4% Reg. Israel Currency "2"	97½
Pal. Beaver Bds. Ser. 3	96
Bk. Leumi ord.sh. d)	133
A.P.B. Investm. ord. sh. "B"	104½
Discount ord. sh. "B"	101½
Ellern's Inv. ord.	100
P.E.C.Inv.ord. "B" h.d	73½
Gen. Mortg. Bk.ord.sh.	87½
Hist 4% Debs.56/65	92½
5% pref. sh.	98
Pass 4% debs.60/64 rns	79½
"Iyra" 5% debs.	82½
I.L.D.C. ord.sh.reg.	105½
5% debs.	98½
Afr. Pal. Inv.ord.sh.	71½
Rassco 6% pref.ord.sh.d)	83½
Pal. Potash 6%pref.sh.	229
"A" ord. shares	94½
Pal.Elec.pref.sh.(Ldn)s)	251
6½%P.E.C.Debs.57/64	105½* 109½**
Mekorot pref sh.	76½
Ata ord. "B" sh.	130
6-9%con.debs.	94
"Kardaneh"ord. "B"	112
7%con.debs.59/69	89
Mofler-Dee ord.sh.reg. y)	845
Pal.-Brewery 8%con.sh.	74½
Assis Bejerano"B"sh.	130
"Teva" ord. sh. d)	104½
Nesher 6% debs. "A"	108
Pal. Cold St. 7% debs.	130
ord.sh.reg.(full div.)	202
Pal. Centr. Tr. 8% debs	97

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupons; d) ex-dividend; e) ex right; x) in % of IL1,000; y) in Prutot v) 13.6/15.12; * Dollar; ** Index.

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Where to go

• **Meet The Israeli:—**
Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Offices Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

TODAY

JERUSALEM

• **Exhibitions.—**
1) Lithographs by Pablo Picasso. (tomorrow last Saturday). 2) Jewish Painters of the Paris School. (Tomorrow last Saturday). Exhibit of the Month. Jar modelled and glazed (Champleve) -Yezukand, Persia. 11th century. Gift of Lady Marcia Cunliffe-Owen, New York. Besalel, 9-1. Tomorrow 10-1. Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities. Temporary: New finds from the excavations at Beit Shearim and Ma'ayan Baruch and recent excavations including Rehov Alfasi and Ginossar, 9-1. Tomorrow 10-1.

1) Oil paintings and drawings by M. Bernstein, A. Braunstein and Z. Milstein. 2) Selected Arts and Crafts of Jerusalem. 2) Jerusalem Artists Gallery. Artists House, 10-1. Also tomorrow.

Oils, gouaches and drawings by Efim Rosytemberg. Sculptures by David Malkin, Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon, 10-1, 3-6. Tomorrow 10-2 (last Saturday).

Conquest of the Desert. Permanent Exhibition. Daily from 10-1, 4-6. On Friday from 10-1 only. The exhibition is closed on Sabbat.

• **Film Shows:—**
Israel Films — Keren Hayesod. 11.30 a.m.

• **Tours:—**
Hebrew University conducted tour. New Administration Building. Opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

• **Recorded Music:—**
Terrace Music. Bloch, Concerto Grosso for String Orchestra; Schumann, Symphony No. 2 in C Major. Y.M.C.A., 8.30 p.m. Public welcome.

TEL AVIV

• **Exhibitions:—**
1) "New Horizons" Group. 2) Zygmunt Schreter, Paris. 10-1. Also tomorrow, Museum.

• **Song Shabbat:—**
Z.O.A. House 8.30 p.m. Folk Dancing and Singing.

KIRYAT MOTZKIN

• **Theatre:—**
B. Witler, S. Lorer, "The Clown." Orot, 8.45.

KIRYAT HAIM

• **Theatre:—**
DO-RE-MI. "Money, Money, Money."

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Recorded Music:—**
Saturday Music Hour: Ravel, Quartet in F; Schubert, Symphony No.3 in B-Flat. Y.M.C.A. 11 a.m. Public welcome.

• **Exhibitions:—**
Opening of Sculpture Exhibition: Works by Jacob Epstein, Enrico Glicenstein, etc. Besalel (Courtyard.) 10-1.

• **Tours:—**
Northeastern Jerusalem, leaving Municipality Building, 11 a.m.

• **Lectures:—**
Beit Ha'am: "Tammuz in the History of Israel." Dr. Y. Brandt. "Delegation of Rabbis to Russia." Mr. M. Kenner. "Moses Hess." Mr. T. Ben-Hefetz. 11 a.m.. Tanach. 4.30 p.m. "Folklore" Dr. S. Mourag. 6.00 p.m. "Tahal." Mr. Shlomo Avinari. Baka'a Culture House, 11 a.m. "Egyptian Arms Industry." Mr. David Hedera. Kiryat Yovel School. 11 a.m.

"Damascus Blood Libel," Mr. Reuven Mirkin, Tikvatenu Club, Musrara. 4.30 p.m.

"Peace and Dissention," Mr. Moshe Sofer. Community singing and Israel films. Matsada School, 8.30 p.m.

• **Menorah Officers Club.—**
Dance. 8.45 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Italian specialities, lunch, dinner, music. Lucky's Bar, 2 Allenby Rd., Air conditioned.

• **Entertainment:—**
Tel Yam Restaurant — Oriental, French and Italian cuisine: 36 Allenby Road.

"Boustan"—the beautiful Garden Cafe, near Dizengoff Square.

• **Lecture.—**
Z.O.A. House 8.30 p.m.: Z.O.A. House Youth Group Lecture by Mr. Joel Kav-Venaki on "Methods of Theatrical Training."

• **Theatre:—**
Ohel. "The Good Soldier Schweik," 8.30.
Cameri, "The Merry Matchmaker," Mograbi, 8.30. "The Mantle," New Cameri Hall, 8.30. B. Witler, S. Lorer, "The Clown," Beit Hapoel Hahadash (Garden). 8.45.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions.—**
General exhibition on the subject: "Israel landscape." 11.30 a.m. conducted tour. Fortnightly exhibit: A landscape photograph by K.D. Sielmann. Pri-Or, Tel Aviv, Museum Town Hall. 10-1, 4-7.

KFAR YEHOSHUA

• **Theatre:—**
Habimah, "A View from the Bridge." 8.30.

KIRYAT HAIM

• **Theatre:—**
DO-RE-MI. "Money, Money Money."

RAMAT GAN

• **Jazz:—**
Lionel Hampton and his Band, Ziratron.

ACRE

• **Exhibition:—**
Paintings by Elia Raipoal. Opened by Mr. Okshay Avsholom, Museum, Old City, 11 a.m.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Ruhama, 26 David Yellin, 2788.
TEL AVIV: Avramsky, 42 Allenby, 3526. Frankel, 28 King George 23721, Yafa, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24543 Sanitas, 83 Ibn Gabirol, Hadassah, Hatikva Qtr. **JAFFA:** Vita, 61 Rehov 8.
REHOVOT: Dr. Levinski, 170 Herzl. 248. **HOLON:** Ritek, Kikar Struma. **PETAH TIKVA:** Hayarkon, 24 Stampfer. **RAMAT GAN:** Amit, 120 Modiin. 72964. **NAHLAT YITZHAK:** Dr. Fisherman, 23465.
HAIFA: Balfour, 1 Masada, 2289. Gal Marpa, 3 Bat Galim, 3921.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Zion, 80 Ussishkin, 5001. Beit Yisrael, Bnei Zion, Beit Israel, 3251.
TEL AVIV: (Day) Altman, 1 King George 3791, Ahad Ha'am, 51 Ahad Ha'am, 3851. Aliyah, 23 Ha'aliyah, 24630. Gilad, 193 Dizengoff, 24264. Bloch, 32 Bloch, 26425. Tamar, Hatikva Qtr. 3487. Braha, 243 Dizengoff, 25440. (evening) Marpa, 77 Allenby, Molchedeski, 7 Ben Yehuda, 23970. Greenberg, 46 King George, 26259. Tamar, Hatikva Qtr. Give'at Shmuel. **JAFFA:** Briut, 6 Rehov 3 82333. **REHOVOT:** Dr. Levinski, 170 Herzl. 348. **HOLON:** Tikva, Kikar Struma. **PETAH TIKVA:** Briut, 13 Hovevei Zion. **RAMAT GAN:** 30 Bialik. **GIVAT RAMBAM:** Rambam, 72358.
HAIFA: 96 Herzl, 2706. Aliyah, 44 Bat Galim.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Abeles, 19 Ussishkin, 2686. Dr. Katz, 20 Hahavazhim, 2805. Dr. Tripos, 32 King George, 3038.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Shoham, 1 Syrkin, 25842. Dr. Grifel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 23496. **JAFFA:** Dr. Weisberg, 4 Rehov 65.
HAIFA: Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Romanoff, 11 Ariosoroff, 61217. Dr. Weinberg, 40 Ussishkin 3589. Dr. Shore, 43 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Same as Friday.
HAIFA: Dr. Ludwig, 24 Shivat Zion, 67417. Dr. Sherman, 2 Hanevrim, 2434 (day only) Dr. Golergant, 1 Gilead, 4170. (evening only) Dr. Hampel, 104 Jaffa, 66325.

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Notice regarding deductions

The Director of Yahav Magen wishes to draw the attention of the public to the fact that the first payment to Yahav Magen from employees will be deducted from June's salary, according to instructions which will be issued shortly.

Notices to the Public

Traditional "Tzavia"
will be held on Saturday.
In Tel Aviv — at the Savoy Hotel, 5 Rehov Geula, at 8.30 p.m. Rabbi Dr. Nurock will participate.
In Jerusalem — at the Orgil Hotel, at 8.30 p.m. Dr. Gotthold will participate.

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To the attention of taxpayers

The Income Tax Commissioner has complied with the public's request to enable the hitherto quarterly payments to be made in 10 monthly instalments.

For the taxpayers' convenience, an amendment to the Income Tax Ordinance has been drafted and is to be discussed by the Knesset shortly. The proposed amendment will change the procedure of making advanced payment and instead of quarterly payments at the rate of 25 per cent, every taxpayer, excluding companies, will pay 10 monthly instalments at the rate of ten per cent each.

To facilitate the current year's payments, a special booklet, containing consecutively numbered coupons, to be submitted together with the appropriate payment by the tenth of every month, will be sent to every taxpayer. It is assumed that the public will welcome these new arrangements, and prompt and accurate tax payments will justify the efforts and the additional burdens of the Income Tax Department.

Declaration forms to check up on amounts contributed by salaried workers to Keren Magen through their employers, workers' committees or any other medium have been sent to all places of work by the director of Yahav Magen.

Employers, workers' committees or any other body which was engaged in the collection of contributions for Keren Magen from employees are requested to fill in this form.

Detailed instructions on how to complete the form are attached to the above form.

All concerned are requested to fill in the forms and return them as soon as possible to Yahav Magen, P.O.B. 1170, Jerusalem.

Precise completion of the form and its immediate return will insure the worker's rights.

COOL RON
The ideal wear for our climate at prices everyone can afford.
JACKETS IL 34.500
Trousers IL 18.900
Special department for first class tailoring made to measure.
DUPONT INHIBITOR
MADIM HEMDENMATZ
TEL AVIV 56 ALLENBY RD.

THE WARNER WEEK

The sensational Film Crime and Music in Warnercolor
Peter Kelly's Blues
CINEMASCOPE
Jack Webb, Janet Leigh, Peggie Lee, Edmond O'Brien
Starting June 9, at the EDISON Jerusalem

The Gigantic Pageant in Warnercolor
The Silver Chalice
CINEMASCOPE
Virginia Mayo, Pier Angeli, Paul Newman, Jack Palance
Starting June 9, at the ORION Jerusalem

Elia Kazan's Master Piece in Warnercolor
East of Eden
CINEMASCOPE
James Dean, Julie Harris, Raymond Massey
Starting June 9, at the MAY Haifa

The Life Story of America's greatest Composer,
George Gershwin
Rhapsody in Blue
Robert Alda, Alexis Smith, Al Jolson
Starting June 9, at the ORION Tel Aviv

John Steinbeck's moving novel
East of Eden
CINEMASCOPE
which was shown with greatest success for 11 WEEKS in Tel Aviv
Starting June 9, at the ORDEA Ramat Gan and GAL OR Ramat Yitzhak

No Holidays Without a Camera— No Good

A camera and no holidays — not so good either. Holidays with a camera that's the ideal thing. Therefore, make sure you get a camera from

Photo Brenner

Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	40	32	20	24
Tiberias	39	29	22	30
Haifa Port	34	24	20	24
Natanya	35	19	25	28
Tel Aviv Kirya	34	17	27	27
Tel Aviv Port	42	19	24	24
Lydda Airport	38	15	25	25
Jerusalem	41	13	24	23
Beersheba	37	15	30	30
Eilat	38	23	36	36

*A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Dr. Bernhard Zondek, Professor of Gynaecology and Obstetrics at the Hebrew University - Hadassah Medical School, from Naples, where he attended the International Congress on Fertility and Sterility; Mr. M. Nussbaum, member of the Executive Committee of the United Ex-Servicemen's Association, from Europe, where he represented the Association at three international conventions of ex-servicemen, (by Air France).

• • •

DEPARTURES

Mr. Florian Sokolow, writer and journalist, and son of the late Zionist leader, Nahum Sokolow, after a seven-week visit (by El Al); Mr. Beri Zerubavel, to Columbia, on a mission for Keren Hayesod — the United Israel Appeal; Dr. N. Wydra, Director of the Zim Navigation Co., for Europe and the U.S.; Mr. M. Nurock, Minister to Australia, to Sydney, after a two-week visit. Mr. Vic Oliver, the British radio and television comedian, and Miss Vanda Vale, his partner, by KLM, for London.

• • •

THE s.s. JERUSALEM is due in Haifa port on Sunday, with 761 immigrants and 282 returning residents and tourists. The s.s. Artza is expected the next day with 661 immigrants.

MORE 'PHONE SERVICES

Interurban telephone calls may be greatly facilitated by a number of new services, introduced by the Post Office. Calls between the principal towns can now be ordered for a fixed time, for a fee of 250 pruta. Personal and reversed-charge calls are now also available for a fee of 500 pruta. Such calls can also be ordered in advance.

All these services are available daily between 3.00 p.m. and 7.00 a.m. though the Post Office reserves the right to suspend such services at its discretion.

Subscribers can obtain these services by dialling 19 during the above times. No orders will be taken by messengers or by telegram.

NEW RITUAL BATHS FOR TEL AVIV

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — White-tiled, chrome-fitted ritual baths and ordinary public baths were opened here today. A host of venerable rabbis filled the courtyard of the three-storey building in Rehov Pines in the centre of the city to celebrate its dedication. The new building, near a smaller old one, contains eight ritual baths and 32 ordinary baths. Seven of the ritual baths are for women, in rooms for one and two persons.

The new building cost IL-180,000 and was erected by the Municipal Technical Department.

Chief Rabbi I. L. Unterman and Deputy Mayor A. Buyar spoke at the ceremony.

'GALILA' DISPUTE REPORTED SETTLED

Jerusalem Post Bureau

HAIFA, Thursday. — The conflict between the crew of the s.s. Galila and her master in the port of Bremen has been settled, the Seamen's Union reported today. It appears that the ship's master had ordered the crew's quarters to be searched at night on the assumption that German girls had been brought aboard. The crew took it amiss and said that it "disturbed their sleep." The ship was due to sail to Hamburg when the conflict broke out.

To Mr. and Mrs. Miller

Rome, Italy

on the occasion of the birth of the twins heartiest congratulations from the family in Israel.

Rachel and Zwi WINKELSBERG, Natanya — Sarah and Elijahu SIMAN-TOV, Tel Aviv

take pleasure in announcing the wedding of their children

ILANA and MOSHE

which will take place on Tuesday, June 12, 1956, at 7 p.m. at "Metropole" Hotel, Natanya.

Please consider this announcement as a personal invitation.

Mr. and Mrs. Saul H. Gorenstein, New York — Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelm Rosenstein, 114 Panorama Rd., Haifa

are happy to announce the marriage of their children

Judith and Elhanan E. Ronat

which will be celebrated today in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Boston, June 8, 1956.

Goldmann Says Delegation Will Leave for Moscow in September

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The delegation of the World Jewish Congress which is to visit Moscow later this year will comprise leaders of the Jewish communities of the U.S., Latin America, Britain, Israel and other principal centres of Jewish life, Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of both the Congress and of the World Zionist Organization, told the Press today.

Dr. Goldmann said that the delegation, which he hoped would be a small one, would probably leave in September. He warned against over-optimism about the results of the visit.

It might, he said, lead to establishment of continuous contact with Russian Jewry. It might, however, turn out to be a visit confined to formal receptions. He mentioned as a hopeful pointer the fact that the invitation received from the Chief Rabbi of Moscow spoke of lasting ties.

Dr. Goldmann stated that it was not yet certain that he would go to Moscow with this delegation. A decision on this question would be reached within the next few weeks.

Tasks of Executive

Speaking of the tasks facing the newly elected Jewish Agency Executive, Dr. Goldmann said that its efforts in the political sphere would be stepped up. Attention in Israel, he pointed out, was almost entirely concentrated upon security with less emphasis placed on the dangers in the field of politics.

Although it was primarily the Israel Government's task, he said, the Jewish Agency and the Jewish people should strive to help offset the growth of Arab strength in the U.N. as witnessed in this week's Security Council decision. The Jewish Agency will try to mobilize public opinion in support of Israel.

Dr. Goldmann expressed confidence in the drive and abilities of Mr. Avraham Harman, who has been chosen to head the Agency's Public Relations Department, to whom this vital task now fell.

Turning to questions affecting immigration from North Africa, the President of the Zionist Organization expressed the hope that the leaders of the new nationalist governments in Morocco and Tunisia, though joining the Arab League, would stand by their promises to continue to facilitate Jewish emigration from their countries to Israel.

It is understood that Mr. Meir Grossman abstained from the Executive vote on allocating a budget to Dr. Goldmann as he felt that one or two members of the Executive should be kept informed on its expenditure. At the same time he expressed his complete confidence in the Executive's Chairman. The disposition of the budget is up to Dr. Goldmann alone.

The Agency spokesman in Jerusalem pointed out yesterday that such funds had been made available to previous chairmen, subject to the supervision of the Agency Controller. He said that funds such as these were an accepted organizational practice.

Tel Aviv Municipal Strike Settled

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — One hundred and twenty employees of the Municipal Sanitation and Supply departments will return to work tomorrow after a three-day strike.

The dispute was over the appointment of 15 officials. The settlement reached today provides for the confirmation of 13 of the appointments and the deferment of a decision in the remaining two pending the return of Mayor Haim Levanon from his forthcoming trip to Argentina.

Irrigation Being Limited on Fridays

HAIFA, Thursday. — Irrigation by electrically operated pumps will be stopped by Mekorot in some districts of the country on Fridays between 7 a.m. and 2 p.m. The Palestine Electric Corporation has requested the restriction because of the high load due to the sharply rising demand every Friday by private households, mainly for baking and cooking. The demand of agriculture is also going up this time of the year. By switching over to night irrigation, the pressure is eased.

JETLINER. — Russia's new four-jet airliner will be able to carry 180 passengers at 900 kms. an hour from Moscow to "any capital in the world," a top Soviet airline official said yesterday.

Education C'ttee Holds 1st Meeting

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A seven-man committee appointed by the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr. Zalman Aranne, to investigate conditions in the country's schools of higher learning, (apart from the Hebrew University and the Technion) held its first meeting yesterday in the office of its chairman, Mr. David Horowitz, Governor of the Bank of Israel.

The meeting discussed the procedure of the study, which is expected to be completed in three months.

Specific attention will be paid to the academic content and level of the schools, their relations with the University and the Technion, and the needs and possibilities of developing higher institutions of learning by the Government, the local authorities and public bodies.

Meanwhile, on Tuesday, the committee appointed by Mr. Aranne to examine secondary schools, held its first meeting in the Minister's office in Jerusalem. Headed by Tel Aviv District Court Judge Z. Zeltner, the group will survey the syllabuses of secondary schools, the coordination of these syllabuses with those of elementary schools and vocational and agricultural training in secondary school programmes. They will also examine an envisaged programme to build self-supporting district secondary schools.

The group has been asked to complete its work by the beginning of 1957.

ESHKOL TELLS SAFAD, RUMOURS UNFOUNDED

SAFAD, Thursday. — Rumours about a transfer of the income tax and national insurance offices from Safad to other towns are unfounded, Minister of Finance Levi Eshkol told a Safad delegation this week. The Ministry of Labour also promised the delegation a budget for the training of workers in the diamond and jerrycan factories.

Jilted Suitor Shoots Sweetheart, Self

ASHKELON, Thursday. — A frustrated suitor shot and wounded the unwilling object of his affections today and then shot himself in the head.

The drama was enacted in one of the huts in the Gimmel ma'abara this afternoon. The man, Joseph Abid, 22, is in a serious condition in Kaplan Hospital, near Rehovot. The girl, Amelia Nathan, 16, was wounded by two bullets. She was reported this evening to be out of danger.

Police said that Abid asked the girl to marry him, but she told him that she did not love him.

Witnesses said that the girl, a kindergarten teacher's assistant, had been at work in one of the huts. The young man entered the hut and spoke to her. There was a heated exchange and shots were fired.

The couple had known each other for a year.

Jazz King Gets Camel from Sheikh

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — The American jazz bandleader, Lionel Hampton, was presented with a camel by Sheikh Suleiman el Huse'il, when he visited the Beduin leader at Shoval this afternoon. Mr. Hampton, who was accompanied by his wife and two secretaries, exchanged autographs with the Sheikh, who received him with typical Beduin hospitality.

The Sheikh expressed his disappointment that the whole band had not come, but Mr. Hampton explained that as they were tired, they had gone straight to Beersheba for tonight's two performances.

Sheikh Suleiman then bought a row of tickets for himself and his friends to ensure hearing the band.

In Beersheba, Lionel Hampton received an enthusiastic welcome. All tickets for the two concerts are sold out.

POLICE DISCOVER THEFT BEFORE VICTIM

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Hides worth IL7,000 stolen from the Premsinger tannery during the night were recovered by the police before the owner had discovered the theft.

An unidentified pedestrian told the police this morning that he found a supply of new hides under a pile of cement blocks in a ruined building in Rehov Hakovshim, where he went to gather some stones. Police suspected that they had been stolen from the tannery in the same street. When the owner opened his factory this morning, he confirmed the theft. *(Itim)*

COUNCIL APPOINTED IN TAMRA VILLAGE

ACRE, Thursday. — An 11-man local council for the Arab village of Tamra in Western Galilee was appointed by the Minister of Interior Mr. Y. Bar-Yehuda today. The village of 5,000 had an appointed council for a short time a year ago, but its members quarrelled, and the meetings stopped.

Yussef Abdullah Diab was unanimously elected as chairman.

Beersheba Pupils Get Pet Pelican

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — Beduins of the el Huse'il tribe found a pelican near their encampment yesterday morning. Realizing that it was an unusual bird, they brought it here to the Military Governor.

The latter wanted to present the bird to the museum of the Municipal High School — but the pupils refused to let it be killed and stuffed, and decided to keep it alive as the beginning of a small zoo.

The local manager of Tnuva has offered to keep the bird supplied with fish during its lifetime.

Bank of Israel Reports On Resdiscounting

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Credit injected into the economy by the rediscounting of promissory notes by the Bank of Israel reached a turnover of IL34,342,000 at the end of May, it was announced by the Bank of Israel yesterday.

Of this sum, IL26,188,000 were given as loans in Israel currency, and IL10,154,000 were given as loans in foreign currency.

The credit was directed by the Bank of Israel to agriculture and industry of importance to the economy. The total of the rediscounting reached IL13,964,368 on May 3. Of this, the credit to agriculture was IL4,191,691 and IL9,762,877 was extended to industry. The credit in foreign currency was given to export industries for the purchase of raw materials.

During the past months, the Bank of Israel has begun rediscounting notes received by local exporters from their clients abroad when Israel goods are sold on credit.

Investors to Build Town Near Ashdod

The Mayor of Natanya, Mr. O. Ben-Ami, and the President of B'nai B'rith, Mr. Philip Klutznick, have informed the Treasury that a group of investors which they head have given their approval in principle to a project to build a town near Ashdod, the Treasury spokesman announced yesterday.

The investors are Americans and Israelis. The future town in southern Israel would have a population of 100,000 to 150,000 within 20 years, according to the plan.

The Ministry of Finance has given its approval to the project, which calls for building 8,000 housing units in four five-year periods. The investors are to put up IL10m. for housing units, roads and other community services.

The Government will undertake to help the company by building a road along the coast from Tel Aviv to the new town, and getting priority status for the project as a development area.

The plan will now be presented to the Ministerial Economic Committee for approval.

Income Tax Relief Said in Offing

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Income tax reforms designed to provide relief for medium income tax brackets will be introduced in the Knesset this summer, Mr. Ze'ev Sharef, Commissioner of State Revenue, said at a Press conference today.

He told reporters the Government was fully aware that the present rates weighed heavily upon the IL6,000 to IL10,000 income groups.

Mr. Sharef noted that a recent sample survey showed that of the 140,000 self-employed in 1953, there were approximately 80,000 earning less than IL2,800 a year, and only about 15,000 earned between IL4,000 and IL 10,000.

MAGEN DAVID Adom volunteers in Jerusalem are requested to attend a practical first-aid lesson at 9 a.m. tomorrow at M.D.A. in the Russian Compound.

on the occasion of the *Gala Opening* of the

President Hotel

Swimming Pool

Wizo will sponsor a *Beachwear Fashion Show*, which will be held on *Tuesday, June 12, 1956, at 5 p.m., with the participation of Klein & Co.*

BEN ZION

WITLER

SHIVRA

LERER

The Clowns

Fri., June 8, KIRYAT MOTZKIN, Dorot, 9.45

Sat., June 9, TEL AVIV, Beit Hapoel Hahadash, (Garden) 9.45

Sun., June 10 GIVATAYIM Nogs., 9.45

Tues., June 12 RAMLE Ailon, 9.15

Wed., June 13, PETAH TIKVA, Hechal, 9.45

Thurs., June 14, RAMAT GAN, Rama, 9.45

Fri., June 15, VERA, Alara, 9.45

Higher Birth Grant For Mothers

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Mothers will now receive IL85 as a birth grant from the National Insurance Institute, instead of IL87,500, as previously. An order to this effect was issued by the Minister of Labour yesterday. The grant is retroactive to April 1.

Another order raises the maximum weekly National Insurance payments for working mothers from IL35 to IL-47,500. The maximum compensation paid by the National Insurance Institute to workers injured while on their jobs was raised from IL5 daily to IL6.250 daily.

Cornerstone Laid Of ORT School

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Twice as many mechanics and technicians will be trained at the new ORT Vocational Training Centre after its transfer from Jaffa to new Quarters at the end of next year. The cornerstone was laid this afternoon in the presence of Mrs. Victor Segal, National President of the Women's American ORT.

A 30-dunam plot on the Tayassim Road, near Yad Eliahu, has been put at the disposal of the School by the Municipality of Tel Aviv. Most of the expenses of the building will be covered by a special grant of about $500,000 by the Women's American ORT.

Trades to be studied during the four-year course include toolmaking, electromechanics, radio, and toolmaking. The school will accommodate about 600 to 700 students.

$1m. for U.J.A. On Goldstein Birthday

NEW YORK, Thursday (INA). — More than $1m. were contributed to the United Jewish Appeal by 350 guests who attended a dinner last night in honour of Dr. Israel Goldstein, noted Zionist leader and President of the American Jewish Congress.

The dinner was given to mark Dr. Goldstein's birthday, which falls on June 18.

CARMEL STUDIES TRAFFIC IN TEL AVIV

The Minister of Transport, Mr. Moshe Carmel; the Ministry's Director-General, Mr. P. Ginzburg, and the Controller of Road Transport, Mr. M. Bar, yesterday inspected the roads and streets of the Tel Aviv area, together with transport directors of the Dan Company. The inspection was part of a programme to investigate the problem of rush hour bus congestion.

SHOSHANA SHAPIRO DEAD AT 80

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Mrs. Shoshana Shapiro, mother of the Minister for Social Welfare and Religious Affairs, died at the age of 80 this afternoon in Hadassah Hospital here.

Mrs. Shapiro was born in Grodno, Poland, and arrived in this country 20 years ago.

ESHKOL APARTMENT

In connection with the apartment sold by the Finance Minister, Mr. Levi Eshkol, the Knesset Finance Committee on Tuesday concluded, in accordance with the State Controller's report, that no harm had been done to the State and that no preferential treatment was involved, and not as reported on Wednesday.

ROBESON. — The U.S. Federal Court of Appeals yesterday upheld the State Department's denial of a passport to the Negro singer, Paul Robeson, who has refused to say whether he is or was a Communist.

Nahal 'Hof' Unit Wins March Six Seconds Ahead of 'Darom'

By PAUL KOHN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — A 160 kilometre, four-day struggle that ended with six seconds separating the Nahal "Hof" and "Darom" units over the final 40 kilometres today, earned the marchers of the "Hof" team the flight to Holland for the second successive year to represent the Israel Defence Forces at the international walking event next month.

After a four-day fight for every second, there was less than a four-minute difference between the tams, who pushed the paratroopers into third spot.

Nahal "Hof" timed 19 hours 30.35 minutes, "Darom" 19 hours 34.14 minutes, and the paratroopers 20 hours 04.07 minutes. A unit of the Armoured Corps was awarded a special prize for smart marching and not dropping a single soldier, the only contingent not to do so.

Midroni Beats Officers

Six foot, five inch Segen Amos Midroni won the officers' march in 20 hours 48.46 minutes, though he was beaten into second place today. Segen - Mishne Yitzhak Schwartz was second in 21 hours 25.5/ minutes, though he won today's lap. Third came Segen Mishne Amos Stahal, an hour behind the second man.

All the girl soldiers and civilian women completed their 40-kilometre course, as did the seven oldtimers who took part. Only a small percentage of the cadets and civilians withdrew from the walk.

At a parade at the base, which housed the participants, the Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan, told the soldiers that the purpose of the march was to train the soldier to reach his objective after a strenuous physical effort and then still have the stamina to fight.

Rav-Aluf Dayan told the Press that besides the winning Nahal unit, another platoon composed of girls, cadets and civilians would also participate in the march in Holland. They would be transported there in two Air Force planes. The Chief of Staff praised the Gadna for its efficient organization of the march.

Great Satisfaction

Aluf Mishne Ram Ron, the Gadna Commander, said that the participants had received great satisfaction from the march. He paid tribute to the Shekem for its splendid canteen service which started at 2 a.m. every day, and also served the marchers along the route.

The participants expressed their appreciation of the crowds along the roads, who provided oranges, a cold flannel, and cheers to send them on their way. Nevertheless, many of the groups, provided their own encouragement. The ten-strong group of Egged drivers included an accordion player who marched all the way, playing his instrument. A bus followed them and carried some of the wives and sweethearts of the marching drivers. A team of fourteen prison policemen also did well.

Mr. Haim Habuel, 29, of Moshav Yashresh near Ramle, an immigrant from Morocco, won the Sulaitan shoe sole manufacturer's award for the Holland journey. Trips to Eilat were won by a 48-year-old grandfather, Mr. Zvi Baricliev of Moshav Ein Vered, near Tel Mond, and 17-year-old Chen Lifshitz of Kfar Yehoshua.

This evening, the base was an evacuation scene, with civilians and soldiers off for a deserved rest in their homes.

WIVES of settlers in the new township of Azata in the Negev joined their husbands at guard drill recently, when they learned that the instructors were girl soldiers.

3 Scientists Get Weizmann Prizes

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Three scientists were today awarded this year's Weizmann prizes. They are Dr. Josef H. Jaffe of the Weizmann Institute, for his work in infra-red spectroscopy; Mr. Zvi Tabor, of the Research Council, for development of methods of using solar energy; and Prof. M. Reiner, of the Israel Institute of Technology, who received an honorary prize as a token of appreciation for his lifelong devotion to science.

Prof. Reiner is the founder of rheology, the branch of science dealing with currents. He is 70, was born in Czernovitz and has been in this country since 1922. Dr. Jaffe, born in Manchester, England, in 1923, came here in 1948. Mr. Tabor was born in London in 1917, and is the head of the physics laboratory of the Research Council in Jerusalem.

Pennsylvania Chief Executive Arrives

The Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, Mr. George M. Leader, arrived in Israel yesterday morning for a one-week visit as guest of the Government and the Israel Bond Drive. He will dedicate a Jewish National Fund wood sponsored by the people of Pennsylvania and named in his honour.

The Governor is accompanied by his wife and son, as well as a group of leading Pennsylvania personalities, Harry Sylk, Mr. William Sylk, and Mr. Lawrence Horowitz, all of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Aaron, of Easton; Mrs. Marcus Leuchter of Pittsburg and Governor Leader's publi. relations secretary, Mr. Thomas Hodges.

BEN-ZVI APPOINTS DEFENCE TAX UNIT

President Ben-Zvi on the recommendation of the Government, appointed on Wednesday the members of the Defence Tax Council. The Council is a public advisory body which is provided for by the Defence Tax Law.

The members are: Gershon Gurewitz, chairman; Yanai Avidov, Mordechai Alon, Avraham Ya'akov Blassberg, Moshe Baram, Gershon Gershoni, Avraham Haft, Yosef Weiss, Yeruham Livni, Gershom Levinson, Eliahu Lankin, Ernest Nebenahal, Moshe Savirsky, Avraham Feldmann, Ya'akov Frank, Avraham Klier, Levi Cantor, Shraga Cantor, Ya'acov Racks, Daniel Rekanati, Haim Sa'adia Shoshani, Ishak Shapiro.

MAY CINEMA HAIFA
Tel. 2858
From Sat., June 9, 1956
CINEMASCOPE
East of Eden
Starring: Julie Harris, James Dean

Jerusalem Cinemas

Sat. at 7.15 & 9.15 p.m. Weekdays at 3.30, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

Starting Saturday, June 9

EDISON Tel. 4056
ISRAEL PREMIERE
Warner Bros. present a new Cinemascope Hit
Pete Kelly's Blues
Starring: Janet Leigh — Jack Webb — Edmund O'Brien — Peggy Lee

ARNON Tel. 4829
Airconditioned
Israel premiere
The most exciting motion picture of our time in Technicolor
25 years in the making
This Island Earth
Jeff Morrow, Faith Domergue, Rex Reason

EDEN Tel. 3829
One of the brilliant attractions of all time
JEAN GABIN, DORA DOLL
Touchez Pas au Grisbi
Sunday morning at 10.30
Hebrew and English Subtitles
Friday at 3 p.m.
THE MARAUDERS

ORION Tel. 2914
CINEMASCOPE
Israel Premiere
The mightiest story ever made into a motion picture
The Silver Chalice
(Warnercolor)
Starring: Virginia Mayo, Pier Angeli, Jack Palance
Hebrew & French Subtitles

OR GIL Tel. 81486
Airconditioned
NOT AS A STRANGER
stands alone first as a book now as a motion picture
Starring: Olivia de Havilland, Robert Mitchum, Gloria Grahame, Frank Sinatra
Mg complimentary tickets
Hebrew-French subtitles

ORNA Tel. 4733
Verdi's greatest musical drama
A I D A
Starring: Sophia Loren, Luciano della Marra, Lois Maxwell

RON Tel. 3104
(Airconditioned)
A refreshing comedy which reminds us of a cherished family album
PAPA, MAMAN LA BONNE ET MOI
(FATHER, MOTHER, MAID AND ME)
Robert Lamoureux, Gaby Morlay
Hebrew-English subtitles
Today (Friday) at 3 p.m.:
THE DIVIDED HEART

STUDIO Tel. 4055
4TH WEEK
Nichols Monsarrat's famous bestseller
The Cruel Sea
Starring: Jack Hawkins, Donald Sinden

ZION HALL
Jennifer Jones, Montgomery Clift
in the most powerful... Most ecstatic love story
Indiscretion of An American Wife
Produced and directed by Vittorio de Sica
3 perfs. nightly: 7.15-9.15
Matinees at 3.30 p.m.!
JIVARO

TEL OR Tel. 3570
2nd week
The great Indian film.
Love, music, dancing and action
JADOO

Tel Aviv Cinemas

Saturday: 7.30 & 9.30 p.m. Weekdays: 3.30, 7.30, 9.30 p.m.

From Saturday, June 9

ALLENBY
Gina Lollobrigida
La Provinciale
from the novel by Alberto Moravia
3.30, 7.30 9.30.
Saturday: 8, 10 p.m.

ARMON-DAVID Tel. 20954
John Whitely, Vincent Winter
The Kidnappers
Yair Film
Saturday: 5-10
Weekdays: 3.30, 7.30, 9.30

CHEN Airconditioned
Second week
Christian Jaque's Masterpiece
NANA
Based on Emile Zola's Immortal Novel
with
Charles Boyer, Martine Carol
in Technicolor
for adults only
(over 16 years)

ESTHER Cinema
Airconditioned
CINEMASCOPE
Edmund Purdom, Ann Blyth
KING'S THIEF
in Technicolor
Suspenseful! Surprising!

MOGRABI
CINEMASCOPE
Violent Saturday
The Day all hell broke loose...!
3.30, 7.30, 9.30 Sat.: 8&10 p.m.

ORION
A new screen biography of the immortal GERSHWIN
Rapsody in Blue
Gershwin hits, Porgy and Bess, etc.

OPHIR 5th week
"Si Tous Les Gars Du Monde..."
Sat. at 8 and 10 p.m.
Weekdays: 3.30, 7.15, 9.30 p.m.
A masterpiece by the famous Director, Christian JAQUE.

TAMAR
Israel Premiere
MAMBO
starring
SILVANA MANGO
A "Paramount" release
Matinees: Continuous from 10 a.m. (last show at 4 p.m.)
AIRCONDITIONED

SHDEROTH 7th week
The screen's major Musical event of the year
CARMEN JONES
with a cast of famous NEGRO-Singers
Music by BIZET
in CINEMASCOPE

TCHELETH 12th week
CINEMASCOPE
PICNIC
William Holden, Kim Novak
Daily 3.15, 5.15, 7.30, 9.45

YARON 3rd week
James A. Michener's immortal novel — a rare human story of our embattled times
William Holden, Grace Kelly, Frederick March, Mickey Rooney
THE BRIDGES AT TOKO-RI
A Paramount Picture

ZAMIR 2nd week
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Cables in Brief

ORIENTALIST. — Prof. Carl Brockelmann, the German orientalist, died in East Germany this week at the age of 88. He was the author of a five-volume "History of Arab Literature," as well as a "History of the Moslem Peoples," "Comparative Grammar of the Semitic Languages," and many other works.

MARGARET. — Princess Margaret will fly to Stockholm on Monday to join Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh, who will arrive there today for a three-day state visit, it was announced in London yesterday.

SPY. — The British Foreign Office confirmed yesterday that one of its officials, Captain John Herbert King, was arrested in 1939 as a Russian spy but denied reports that he was shot in the Tower of London. He was sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude, set free after World War II and was believed to be still alive, a spokesman said.

CLOSED SESSION OF HAIFA COUNCIL

HAIFA, Thursday. — A closed session of the Haifa Town Council has been called for Sunday to discuss the possible dismissal of Mr. Thomas Wind, an employee of the Technical Department. He was arrested on suspicion of having accepted a bribe some time ago.

Another dismissal on the agenda is that of Mr. Moshe Avivi, of the Licensing Department, who was also accused of a similar offence.

Japanese Envoys Air M-E Dispute

ISTANBUL, Thursday (AFP). — The Israel-Arab dispute was one of the main issues discussed at the conference of Japanese envoys in the Middle East, which ended here yesterday, according to Mr. Y. Kamikawa, the Director of the Middle East Division of Japan's Foreign Ministry. The hope was expressed that the problem would be solved through the U.N.

The conference decided in favour of establishing diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

The diplomats also discussed means of increasing Japanese exports to the Middle East.

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday — "I do not think that Japan will wish to arbitrate between Israel and the Arab States. We do not want to be involved, and just hope for a peaceful settlement between the two sides according to the U.N. Charter," Mr. Kamikawa said on his arrival by El Al from Istanbul for a three-day visit to this country.

He told the Itim reporter that Japan considered free passage through the Suez Canal as purely an economic problem without any political background. "I have come to hear Israel's views on this matter, too," he stated.

Mr. K. Negishi, the Japanese Charge d'Aqaires, arrived together with Mr. Kamikawa. They were received by Dr. D. Lewin, of the Asian Division of the Foreign Ministry.

Doctor Dies After Experiment on Self

TOKYO, Thursday (UP). — A Japanese doctor who believed that he was allergic to penicillin, injected the wonder drug into his body and dictated his reactions until he died.

Dr. Yasuo Ogasawara lived in agony for 99 minutes on Wednesday while describing his fatal symptoms. He was chief physician in a hospital in Suangawa in northern Japan, and voluntarily became a human guinea pig after several cases of penicillin poisoning had been reported in Japan.

Suspecting that he was allergic to penicillin, Dr. Ogasawara injected himself with an experimental drug containing penicillin but designed to combat penicillin poisoning.

Faintness and paralysis set in within a few minutes.

For the next hour and a half until he died, he described his feelings to medical assistants, who will attempt to learn more about penicillin poisoning from Dr. Ogasawara's dying words.

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Friday, June 3, 1955
Sivan 20, 5715—Shavuot 20, 5715

MR. David Ben-Gurion wants his party to be thoroughly Zionist and entirely Labour. Never shunning a fight, his idea is that peace is indivisible. He believes that only Jewish Labour can build up a country capable of withstanding outside pressure and ensuring a decent living for everybody; and that every Zionist who believes in these ideas should be organized in one political body.

BEN-GURION'S SIGNPOSTS

All this is contained in "Signposts," the article published under his name in last Friday's edition of "Davar," the Histadrut daily, and reproduced in full in this issue of *The Jerusalem Post*. The Signposts are not just the personal reflections of a veteran Zionist. Rather, they should be regarded as a draft for the New Mapai Manifesto which will be proposed to that Party's convention for ratification.

On scrutiny, the Signposts contain few, if any, new ideas. Official Zionism is nearly 60 years old; the implementation of Zionism through Labour, at least 50. This country's hope for peaceful coexistence with its neighbours and the warning that encroachments would be resisted has been stated by the Prime Minister and the Minister for Foreign Affairs many a time. The bid for a united Zionist Labour movement was made by Mr. Ben-Gurion at the Histadrut Conference last May.

One may try and detect evidence of a new turn in Mr. Ben-Gurion's insistence that Israel is a Mediterranean country. This might indicate an effort to develop the debate on Israel along the lines of pre-conceived concepts. The Mediterranean seems a more real geopolitical concept than the Middle East. In Mediterranean politics, Israel has at least the same claim as Egypt or Greece for being "out of context" with regional planning. But this distinction, though real, will have to be thoroughly impressed on minds which have a strange aversion to fresh ideas.

One might ask why the Prime Minister should go to the trouble of re-hashing so much axiomatic material into 63 articles, when a few pointed paragraphs could have shown the reader what are the immediate aims. The explanation must be two-fold. As in revolutionary France, the practice prevails in Israel of counting the era from the present day. It means that no new start is believed complete unless it is marked by a full recapitulation of the basic truths on which its foundations rest.

But there is more to it than that. The clamour for a new look is heard universally. Although Mr. Ben-Gurion's statements on internal affairs are not new, some points need going over. The very first "article" is of the utmost moral importance, for it states that leadership is hateful and dangerous if it is made an aim in itself. Leadership should be sought for the sake of service, and for that alone.

Mr. Ben-Gurion has now re-asserted his dominance in the Mapai leadership. He never denied that he always intended to come back to political life. That he came back earlier than he anticipated, having been recalled by Mr. Moshe Sharett, is now history. One might have hoped — indeed, one believes that this was the secret expectation of the Prime Minister himself — that his absence from political life would permit other personalities to emerge as thinking realists. That it was not so may well be regretted. At any rate, Mr. Ben-Gurion is here to give leaders another lesson in leadership.

SAFAD STUDENTS STILL IDLE

SAFAD, Thursday. — Forty-eight pupils of the local high school have been idle for six days now. The teachers went on strike on Sunday against arrears in their April and May salaries. At a meeting with the Teachers Union representative in Tel Aviv, the Safad Mayor, Mr. A. Shanohen, said that the school would close if no agreement was reached soon.

French Policy is Playing for Time

No Second Front in Algeria

By MAURICE CARR

PARIS. — AGAIN and again these days, Paris resounds to a sort of creeping thunder as yet another column of military trucks rolls through the streets on the way out to Marseilles and Algeria. The ground quakes; the windows of the houses set up a tinkling sound as of chattering teeth; people pause to stare at the freshly called-up reservists, who are easily recognizable by the raw youthfulness of their faces, by the unweathered yellowness of their leather accoutrements. And every so often bystanders are heard to remark, "*Pauvres gars*, poor fellows!"

The Communist-inspired hostile demonstrations, the Fascist acclamations over war mobilization, are things one reads about in the papers; they do happen, but, like crimes, are seldom seen. The ordinary man and woman in the street, while feeling sorry for the boys who are leaving behind them a civilized world of peace for a murderous hate-ridden wilderness, hardly know what to make of it all. The Communist posters calling for "Peace in Algeria" have a definite appeal. But so do the Fascist bills, which have been plastered all over the place, even on the shop windows, and which warn that "If Algeria is lost, one Frenchman in five will be thrown out of work."

Between Fear and Hope

Today, every Frenchman is rather in the position of a boatman negotiating unknown rapids. He is torn between fear and hope — fear that the craft may be wrecked, hope that it may after all reach calm waters. He will be wise — after the event.

What are the prospects of a happy or tragic ending to the Algerian conflict? In the latest full-dress parliamentary debate here, M. Robert Lacoste, French Resident-Minister in Algeria, who from an executor has become a maker of supreme policy, stated that with the arrival of reinforcements — by mid-June, 400,000 French troops will be fighting in Algeria — he has "good hopes to believe that we shall triumph and that in a few months we shall achieve concrete results, so that the entire populations of the now disaffected areas will rally to our side." Relishing the fruits of victory in anticipation, M. Lacoste added: "We shall then turn to those who are addicted to the giving of international lessons, and we shall say to them: the solution to the Algerian problem is something that we shall find by ourselves, through determined French action, through the love and fraternity which binds us to the Moslems."

A day earlier, in a Press interview, M. Lacoste had indicated the general lines of the settlement he has in mind after military pacification has been completed. Even before the end of 1956, he declared, it should prove possible to hold free elections, under international supervision for preference, to show that everything is above board. The rebel leaders, however, will be outlawed. "Moslems who do not belong to the Cairo-dominated Front of National Liberation will come forward as candidates and will obtain a rousing success," M. Lacoste predicted. He thus answered the critics who had been pointing out that a war waged for the announced dual purpose of preventing the secession of Algeria and the holding of free elections in which the majority of Moslems would undoubtedly vote for secession, was illogical. Secession will not be allowed to be an issue at the polls.

M. Guy Mollet, the Prime Minister, told parliament: "The precise future status of Algeria remains to be defined. Whatever the outcome of the elections, I say that on account of the million European inhabitants, Algeria cannot be a Moslem State. Similarly, because of the Berbers, it cannot be an Arab State. Nor can it be a French province like the others, on account of the eight million Moslems."

"Algeria," M. Mollet went on, "has a special personality of its own which must be recognised. There will be equality of rights among all the constituent elements of the population. The regional communities will have very wide administrative powers." The idea, apparently, is to let Algeria have domestic autonomy. Presumably the constitution would be amended, changing the existing French Union into a Confederation, of which a self-governing Algeria would be an important part.

At the same time, M. Mollet demanded early parliamentary ratification of the recently signed treaties which grant Morocco and Tunisia full independence. He did not say so, but no doubt he hopes that if France holds firm in Algeria, the at present gossamer framework of "interdependence" with Morocco and Tunisia will grow more substantial.

Victory Expected

From an hour-long, rambling embarrassed speech delivered from the parliamentary tribune by M. Christian Pineau, French Foreign Minister, it became clear that in foreign relations the chief concern of the French Government now is to play for time, to obviate by hook or by crook any external developments which could prejudice or even nullify the expected victory in the field in Algeria during the coming months. French leaders in their recent talks with Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Bulganin in Moscow, with Marshal Tito in Paris, with Mr. Nehru in New Delhi, and with Col. Nasser, too, in Cairo, have let it be understood that the price of French friendship, or active French participation in the universal coexistence drive, is non-intervention by the foreign powers in the Algerian business. More specifically, the French aim is to forestall action on Algeria in the U.N. To fob off the Arab States, France has even gone to the length of sending to Syria large consignments of sub-machine guns which will probably reach Algerian rebel hands, eventually maiming, killing some of the French lads who are today riding through Paris in the thunderous military trucks. France has even delivered many of her finest tanks to Egypt, and furthermore has imposed a strict if undeclared embargo on arms, including even spare parts, to Israel, though of course the Jewish State can console itself with the Mystere IV fighters.

By the time this appears in print, the Mollet Government will in likelihood have received a massive parliamentary vote of confidence. Not all the members of the majority, however, are equally pleased with government policy. Least happy, paradoxically, are the Premier's fellow-Socialists. It was noticeable during the debate that the Ministerial spokesmen drew the loudest applause from the Right-wing benches that are supposed to be in opposition. The complaint of the Socialists — and this is what caused M. Mendes-France to resign from his figurehead post of Minister of State — is that M. Lacoste and M. Mollet have failed to keep their solemn pledge to wage the war in Algeria on two fronts — against the Christian colonial Fascists as well as the Moslem native Fascists. The Fascist police regime in Algeria has become stronger than ever, and in metropolitan France, too, Fascists new and old, new-fangled Poujadists and old-time Nazi collaborators, are raising their heads with greater self-assurance than at any time since the Liberation.

The calculation of M. Mollet, who cannot have forgotten the way he was nearly lynched by a Fascist-led mob in Algiers on February 6 last, is that it is prudent to dispose of one enemy at a time. The colonial reactionaries, he believes, can be dealt with after the Arab rebellion has been crushed. The Mendesist argument is that it will be all the easier to overcome the Moslem revolt, to win the Algerian natives to the cause of French federalism, if Paris at once smashes the long-standing colonial administration whose racial arrogance and economic greed bred endless hatred.

French Expelled?

Moreover, say the Mendesists, even if enough French troops are poured into Algeria to ensure a martial victory, the chances are that not the Algerian administration, but the Mollet Government will then be thrown out of office. With justice in Algeria deferred, there will eventually be even worse explosion of popular fury, which may end not only with the expulsion of the French from North Africa, but with the downfall of democracy in France itself, declare the Mendesist prophets of woe.

In this contest, as in all others, time will act as umpire.

THIS WEEK...

Security Council The Security Council which adjourned last Friday met again on Monday to pass a resolution proposed by Britain in which it asked its Secretary General to continue to use his "good offices" with Israel and her Arab neighbours to prevent hostilities in the Middle East. A clause in the British resolution as originally drafted also asked the parties to create conditions for a "peaceful settlement." This was deleted following strong Arab pressure backed by the Soviets. The British acquiescence in the deletion was strongly attacked by the Labour Party in the House of Commons.

Borders Arab Legionnaires shot and killed a Yeshiva student in North Jerusalem. Scouting raids by infiltrators took place inside the Demilitarised Zone and Israel territory. Syrians tried to set fields belonging to Kibbutz Dan on fire but were defeated by kibbutz members and a sudden change of wind. Twelve U.N. Observation posts along the Gaza strip were completed.

Arms Foreign Minister Christian Pineau of France announced in the Chamber that his government intended to prohibit the sale of small arms to the Middle East. Previously the Premier, M. Guy Mollet, had announced that no more contracts for the supply of arms would be entered into with any Arab state.

Water When a prolonged sharav struck Jerusalem, water supply proved insufficient and supplies were rationed according to districts. Permanent improvement as a result of the linking up of a parallel pipe line was promised by the Municipality. Ashkelon also suffered from a shortage.

Treasure Trove in Desert

By Th. F. MEYSELS

OF all the exciting stories about the Dead Sea Scrolls, the cable from Manchester (*The Jerusalem Post*, June 1) stating that the two copper scrolls unrolled there proved to contain a kind of "Captain Kidd's treasure map," will do most to arouse the fantasy of readers, generally not interested in paleography. Some of the sporting folk, who love to spend their holidays diving for Spanish galleons, are probably already applying for a tourist visa to Jordan. If our tourist department were well advised, it would have its best copy writers prepare an alluring folder about promising caves around Ein Gedi.

Dr. Yigael Yadin was not surprised by the information that the copper scrolls contain some kind of financial accounts. Engraved numerals could be deciphered on the outside of the closed scrolls with the help of a mirror. But Dr. Yadin, like Professor Mazar, is most sceptical about the amounts, mentioned as the property of the ascetic Essene sect. But both archaeologists prefer to reserve their opinion until Dr. Harding's translation and photographs of the text are available.

However, the absurdity of "60 hoards of treasure, including 200 tons of gold and silver hidden near the Dead Sea," becomes evident if one considers the economy of Palestine in that era. Josephus Flavius, who was always fond of resounding figures, mentions in "Antiquities XIV.4" that Pompey found 2,000 talents (of silver) in the treasury of the Temple. And in "Wars I.18" that Herod paid a yearly rent of 200 talents (of silver) to Cleopatra for Jericho.

If we forget about gold — since gold coinage practically did not exist in Palestine at that time — the 200 tons, mentioned in the Manchester report, would be the rough equivalent of about 10,000 talents. Well, the whole of the Temple treasure to which all Jewry paid tithe, unplundered for centuries, contained 2,000 talents. Herod's yearly tribute, considered enormous by Josephus, amounted to 200 talents. How can one believe that the Essenes, desert hermits of whom there were never more than two or three thousand, had tucked away 10,000 talents? The temptation of liquidating the cooperative into personal shares of three or four talents (about 36 kgs. of silver) for every member would have been all too strong even for dyed-in-the-wool ascetics.

It is obvious, moreover, that if the amassed Jewish tithe of many years amounted to 2,000 talents, there never existed in the country 10,000 talents at one time. The economy of Palestine in the first century of our era could never have sustained such a sum hoarded on "frozen accounts." If the accounts on the copper scrolls are not given in poetic language, as are so many figures in the Bible, the professors of Manchester must have misread them.

Still, it would be all to the good if many new teams of more or less gentleman adventurers were now to go treasure hunting in the Desert of Judea. The information that there are many duplicates of the same texts among the recently discovered scrolls may have damped the spirits of the scroll-hunting Beduin. Even if no metallic swords are found, one can expect new treasures of mouldy deer-skin and brittle parchment resulting from this new treasure craze.

Exodus from Village to Town

Overpopulation Causes Disturbing Shifts

By DAVID KRIVINE
ILO Correspondent in Israel

OVER nearly all the world, people are moving from the country to the town — from agriculture to urban occupations. The "rural exodus," as it is called, brings with it important demographic and social problems, and they constitute the main theme in this year's Report of the Director-General of the International Labour Office, which has now been despatched to delegations for the coming International Labour Conference this month.

In the backward countries, the basic problem is the overwhelming increase that has been taking place in population. Land has become scarce and dear because so many people need it. In addition, more government and bank credit has been directed to industry than agriculture, so that the private moneylender holds sway in the rural areas: 44.5 per cent of all agricultural labourers' families in India are in debt.

Population Drift

Surplus population drifts towards the towns; but here the problem is aggravated. The following vicious circle comes into play: the migrant worker from the rural areas is poverty-stricken and unskilled. Thus, he cannot secure an industrial occupation. He finds casual employment; moves from job to job; sets up as a street vendor, pedlar or bootblack. Lacking sufficient remuneration, he tends to fall back periodically on the village from which he came. With this alternation between village and town, he both fails to acquire an urban skill and neglects his agricultural occupation.

In the factory, states the ILO report, "stability is an asset without which the requisite degree of industrial experience and skill is costly to achieve and difficult to maintain." But how can the worker become stable without a decent job and a proper wage? Newcomers to the towns of Asia, Africa and Latin America may well envy their counterparts in Israel, where the union wage rate enforced by the Histadrut breaks the vicious circle, and a Yemenite or Moroccan who earns straightway more than he is worth becomes enabled (with the aid of vocational training, the employment service, etc.), to develop industrial skills that eventually justify his wage.

Villagers who have acquired education are also drawn to seek white-collar jobs in the towns so that the shortage of teachers, doctors and other professional workers in the country areas is accentuated.

Unemployed Brains

In Indian and Pakistani towns there is widespread unemployment of educated people with inadequate educational qualifications, who refuse either to practise their occupation (such as teaching) in the rural districts, or to be re-trained for industrial employment.

To summarize: the underdeveloped countries have an under-employed surplus of population in the villages, as well as a fringe of new townsmen in the cities who are not properly absorbed into urban life. They constitute an increasingly unstable element, badly housed, accentuating social problems such as unemployment, delinquency, drunkenness and prostitution.

In advanced countries, the problem is different. The movement to the town has, in fact, tended to depopulate the countryside. In certain poorer regions of France, areas of land have gone out of cultivation owing to the exodus of the inhabitants. Generally, women go to the towns even more rapidly than the men, which leaves a social unbalance in the villages. The problem arises of maintaining services like schools, churches and hospitals in areas with diminishing populations.

During the 13 years that preceded World War II, 23 m. people moved to the towns in the Soviet Union. In the first 30 years of this century, 15 m. people—an average of half-a-million a year—did the same in the U.S. and that movement was resumed at an even greater pace during World War II.

Mechanizing Farms

Shortage of manpower in the country has given an important fillip to the mechanization of agriculture. But harvesting is still, for many crops, done by hand, so that a seasonal demand for employed labour has grown, and this created the phenomenon of migratory labour. A report published in 1951 describes how the seasonal workers in America "move restlessly over the face of the land, but they neither belong to the land nor does the land beong to them... As crops ripen, the farmers anxiously await their coming; as the harvest closes, the community, with equal anxiety, awaits their going."

What can the ILO. recommend to meet these problems of a changing world? Broadly, it can be said that the Director-General's Report advises the countries to do approximately what Israel is doing. There must be a planned approach. People arriving in the towns must not be allowed to degenerate into a *Lumpen-proletariat*. A policy of full employment based upon the steady development of industry combined with the systematic training of the labour force, together with a standard wage policy and good working conditions, secures the rapid assimilation of the new worker to urban life.

On the other hand, the shortcomings of existence in the village must be remedied. It may surprise Israelis to know that their Government's policy of redistributing the population more evenly over the map is common to a number of states. "Several countries have found that carefully planned industrial decentralization brings considerable benefits to less-developed rural areas". In fact, it brings the town, with all its amenities, closer to the country.

Living standards in agricultural districts have to be brought into some conformity with the level achieved for the urban worker. Perhaps the most startling single fact in the Director-General's Report is that the average life expectancy of farm women in West Germany (a technically advanced country) is only 52 — 15 years less than the 67-year life expectancy of West German women in other occupations. Now 800 village community centres have already been launched in that country. They aim to include modern laundry facilities, showers and baths, up-to-date kitchens with equipment for butchering and for fruit and vegetable conservation, including deep freezers. In some cases a children's nursery is attached.

Reasons Unclear

Nevertheless, the ILO. report implies that the reasons for abandoning country life in favour of the town have not been completely and finally ascertained. An attack has to be made on the whole problem in the broadest possible manner. The rural sector must be planned together with the urban sector. A balance of population has to be achieved so that no danger arises of food shortages on the one hand and urban congestion on the other.

In order to achieve the desirable balance, it is necessary to understand the human factors which draw persons to a certain task or draw them away from it. Even if earnings in the country are equal to those in the towns, will people still move remorselessly towards the urban agglomerations? Of course, the future will show: but the ILO. takes the lead in helping us think out these problems before their consequences come crashing down upon us.

Yesterday's Press

Why Do They Emigrate?

LAMERHAV (Ahdut Ha'avoda) and Omer (Histadrut) analyse the economic, political and security, reasons for the alarming rate of emigration. Both papers say that there is no use in sermonizing and that articles in the press will not influence the emigrants or make them change their minds.

Arlosoroff Murder

A day will come, writes Merut, and it is not far off, when the Government of Israel will stand at the grave of Avraham Stavsky and ask his pardon for the injustice done him and his comrades by accusing them of having murdered Haim Arlosoroff in the early thirties. The paper was reacting to the defeat of the Herut motion in the Knesset on Wednesday, which called for a review of the accusations against Stavsky.

A more show of hands, writes Habaker (General Zionist), dictated by "collective responsibility," is not enough to relegate such a matter as the Stavsky affair into the background of the national conscience. The majority decision of the Knesset contains more evasion from personal discomfort than it does public decision. It is easy to understand that many people who have always been responsible to Mapai prefer to evade a clarification of this case. But they do not thereby remove it from the agenda...

Ha'aretz (non-party) thinks that there is no room for reviving the Arlosoroff case, since Stavsky had been cleared by a British court and a review would not disclose the real murderers anyway. What sense is there in reopening a painful episode that cast the small Yishuv in twain in the early thirties and which caused no end of bitterness. The unravelling of the mystery should be left to the historian; the courts could shed no new light on it.

Hatzofe (World Mizrahi) considers the Khrushchev statement on terminating the "cold war with Israel" and says that we must wait for a further clarification of this interesting declaration and see exactly what the Soviet Union intends to propose. From Israel's point of view there has been no war — either hot or cold — between her and the Soviet Union; if there has been a war, it has been unilaterally carried out against Israel.

Arab Penetration

Hamodia (World Aguda) surveys the various Arab attempts to penetrate into the demilitarized zone and insists that we ought to alert the U.N. to the dangers. It is true that the U.N. will ask us not to bother it with trifles—"one swallow does not make a summer and one incident does not create a war" — and that we had best ignore it. But we feel that it is better to exaggerate than ignore, if only to prevent *faits accomplis*.

Kol Ha'am (Communist) is up in arms against the announced rise in the prices of margarine and edible oils and calls it the latest Government "attack on the standard of living of the masses." Taxes, which were long ago described as having reached the limit, continue to increase, whether on the pretext of security or economic stability and prices continue to rise, leaving the worker in the lurch. The paper calls for a campaign to fight for a higher cost of living allowance which should be computed monthly and in line with the real cost of living needs.

Readers' Letters

BUILDING JERUSALEM

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Some weeks ago, I read with pleasure the series of articles by Macabee Kaskin on Jerusalem's building construction. Taken as a whole, the articles represent a laudable effort by your newspaper to acquaint the public with some of the problems that face City Management and Planning.

However, I wish to make some observations on the question of illegal building activity. As an architect with specific experience in the application of building regulations, I must point out that the term "contractor", as used locally, is very ambiguous. When an individual or corporate owner desires to erect a building, he first engages an architect to draw up the plans; the physical work of construction is then performed by a "contractor" who merely executes the work in line with the contract.

In such a case, the contractor is guilty of illegal building only if he deviates from the plans which presumably had been approved by the proper authorities. Of course, if the contractor is instructed by the owner or architect to perform work not authorised by the building permit, he becomes equally guilty with the architect, or the owner or both, as the case may be.

Let us now take the case of the contractor who is also himself the owner. He hires an architect to draw plans and proceeds to build apartments, with the intention of selling them at a profit. Here the situation is different. Since the contractor and owner are the same person, the architect is not in a position to perform his normal function of arbiter between them. The owner-contractor merely uses the architect as a draftsman and builds to suit himself.

Even in countries where the architectural profession is well developed and strongly entrenched in legal and ethical tradition, this problem is not absent; in this country, it is complicated and intensified by the absence of proper pressure from a well-organised architectural profession.

Nevertheless, the solution lies not in the licensing of contractors, as your reporter suggests — for in its wake will come innumerable legal tangles and complex technical situations — but rather in the licensing of architects in such a manner as to:

1) Purge the profession of the many incompetents who are currently practising in this country and who are largely responsible for both the low level of architectual attainment and, in conspiracy with their "clients", for the illegal building prevalent throughout the country.

2) Create a responsible, dignified profession with high ethical standards, established on a firm legal basis, enabling the competent architect to take his proper place as the one who determines this country's future physical appearance.

3) Educate the public to the lofty and honourable traditions of architecture as a free profession.

The above is but a scratch on the surface of this deep problem which presents many facets, including the vital subject of adequate and uniform building regulations and standards. I hope that the framers of the pending "Architects and Engineers Bill" were fully cognisant of the technical aspects of the subject and the wide influence for good or evil that passage of the bill will engender.

Yours, etc.
ISRAEL GERSON EBENER
Tel Aviv, May 30.

Pure Joy in Dancing

'Festival' Excels in Modern Classical Ballet

ISRAEL audiences now have their first opportunity to see a fully established and well-mounted ballet company. Happily for the uninitiated and balletomane alike, the London Festival Ballet is not only excellent technically — it consists of a youthful and good looking group of dancers. The ages of *corps de ballet* and stars alike range from 17 to 26.

The talent of this company undoubtedly lies in modern classical ballet, represented in the present programme by Harold Lander's "Etudes." It is a half hour of the expression of pure joy in dancing. The curtain opens on a line of girls in fluffy black *tutus* performing precise, elegant exercise at the classroom barre. Aided by clever lighting, the scenes alter quickly from calmness to gaiety, from slow, lyrical patterns to showy, brilliant movement. The pulse is provided by the music of Khudage Rusager, which he adapted from Karl Czerny's "Etudes."

This ballet provides the evening's best vehicle for an extraordinary young male dancer. John Gilpin's virtuosity in executing intricate leaps and jumps is not only a rarity on the Habimah stage — it probably can be matched on few ballet platforms today. In the female lead, ballerina Toni Lander performs the steps assigned by her choreographer husband with poise and purity of line. She is partnered in one scene by the Festival Ballet's artistic director, Anton Dolin.

In "Les Sylphides" the company revives the "romantic" ballet. The scene is a moonlit forest, the music is by Chopin and nymphs dressed in filmy white tulle float dreamily across the stage. It is very pretty visually, but it gives the *corps de ballet* very little to do except assume graceful backgrounds for the stars — which is a shame with a *corps de ballet* as good as this one. The soloists, however, Belinda Wright, Janet Overton, Joyce Lyndon and Kenneth Melville, provide some lovely dancing.

While there is little doubt that Les Sylphides still justifies performance, it seems strange that the Festival Ballet has chosen to revive another production by the same choreographer, Michel Fokine. This ballet of Polovetsian warriors and their Persian slave girls may have been a daring novelty when it was created in 1909, but, despite the commendable efforts of the dancers, it is insipid today and a waste of some very handsome costumes.

An orchestra of local musicians maintains a steady enough beat under the baton of the Festival Ballet's Musical Director, Mr. Geoffrey Corbet.

It is to be hoped that the enthusiasm of the audiences packing the Habimah Theatre every night does not vanish when the Festival Ballet leaves. An interested public would do much to advance the art in this country and perhaps help to establish a resident company in time.

And let us hope that the Festival Ballet has pointed the way to visits by internationally known troupes. It has been amply demonstrated that the Israel public is ready for good ballet.

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B.I.E.T.

The Institute's Principal, Mr. E. Weisbrot will be available for personal consultation in our Branch Offices, per previous appointment, on the following days:
TEL AVIV: June 17 and 18, 1956.
HATANYA: June 19, 1956.
HAIFA: June 20 and 21, 1956.

PAPER NEWS

Paper producers throughout the world have already begun large scale expansion in an attempt to keep abreast of the rapidly increasing world demand for paper, which is expected to reach 85 million tons by the end of 1957. The American Pulp and Paper Association reports that American paper producers alone will spend 1.3 billion dollars within the next two years in order to increase paper production.

According to the Mc-Graw Hill American Letter, the new source of supply being developed will not be able to meet booming demand in Europe and Asia, and prices will continue to head upward.

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SIGNPOSTS: A RE-EVALUATION OF POLICY

By David Ben-Gurion

MR. BEN-GURION presents here his proposals for the rejuvenation of his party in line with the heart-searching that has been going on in Mapai ever since the Knesset elections a year ago. This statement of policy was published in "Davar" last Friday, entitled: Signposts—in connection with the forthcoming Conference of Mapai.

THE Party is not an end in itself. Its needs, interests and status are not entitled to be decisive criteria in the determination of its policy. It is only complete and unreserved loyalty to the needs, values and ideals of the nation, the State and the working class, and the fulfilment of the historic mission of all three in theory and practice, that have given the Israel Labour Party the capacity and prestige to guide and lead the Israel workers, the State and the nation. Only this unremitting loyalty will enable the Party to preserve the same status in the future.

2. The Jewish people is not yet identical with the State of Israel, and the converse is also true. Nor is the State yet identical with its working class, and no such identity is possible so long as the process of the ingathering of the exiles continues. Moreover, the Jewish people does not resemble other peoples in its economic structure or in its historical position and future, and the State of Israel differs from all other States in the conditions of its life and security, and in the tasks which face it. The formation, achievements and ideals of the working class in Israel are also unique.

Nevertheless, the Jewish people must not be envisaged apart from the framework of the entire human family, as completely separated from the rest of the peoples. The State of Israel is a natural and legal partner in the United Nations Organization, and the working class is a member in every sense of the word of the world-wide fellowship of the workers.

3. Distinctiveness and mutual ties; independence and interdependence; differences and common interests — these are not inconsistent but complementary elements, and both are essential parts of the life and destiny of the Jewish people, the State of Israel and the Israel working class. It is only by taking a clear and undistorted view of both aspects in our modern history, and by drawing the inevitable conclusions from our unique situation, from our struggle for an independent existence, and from our bonds with the whole world—as they are and as we should like them to be—that the Israel Labour Party has had the privilege of taking the lead during the past 50 years in the creative revolution which has transformed the nation and the homeland, and moulded the character of the working class in Israel.

4. This revolution in our modern history has found expression in six ways: immigration; work; defence; the implementation of pioneering tasks; the gaining of economic, cultural and political strength; the laying of foundations for a new society.

5. The aim of this revolution is the complete national and social redemption of the Jewish people by its own powers, combined with the aspiration for the universal redemption of the entire human race.

6. This aim in its general outlines has been a part of the teaching of the finest thinkers and leaders of all peoples in all generations, and in recent times it has taken the shape of the organized and fighting movement of intellectuals and workers which exists in almost all countries.

7. This aim found a supreme, powerful and original expression in the words of the prophets of Israel and their eternal message of the Last Days, and it has been absorbed in the Messianic vision of the Jewish people. This vision has assumed various forms, in the wake of the spiritual and political changes which our people has undergone in the course of its long historic journey, and as a result of inter-action with the peoples with whom it came into contact on its way. But the basic character of this vision has remained the same throughout the years: complete redemption, both Jewish and human.

Our Goal is Liberty, Equality and Peace

8. The goal of the revolution of mankind in our area is to ensure liberty, equality, peace, and the satisfaction of all human needs and stimulation of constant progress for all nations and for all men, without discrimination, unfairness or servitude, without the domination of man by man or nation by nation, but by the mutual co-operation and partnership of peoples and men enjoying freedom and equality of rights.

9. The moral force involved in the Messianic vision of the Jewish people has accompanied and preserved them throughout their vicissitudes in their own land and in their wanderings in exile, and it has brought about in our own days the revival of the State of Israel, the beginnings of the ingathering of the exiles, and the creation of the primary cells of a new society, the like of which does not yet exist anywhere in the world.

10. The creative revolution which has taken place in our lives in recent generations is still in its early stages, and the way to complete national and social redemption is still long, difficult, and full of obstacles and danger. We will not reach our historic goal by following in the paths laid down by foreign guides, nor will we accomplish our historic tasks with the aid of instruments borrowed from movements in other countries.

11. In marking out the road to our goal, we must understand the period in which we are working, the region in which we live, the conditions of our people in the Diaspora, the circumstances in which our State arose, struggled and came into being, and the forces — both negative and positive — which are active among us.

12. It is not enough simply to state a longed-for goal; it is necessary to mobilize the resources to ensure constant progress towards that goal and the surmounting of the obstacles strewn in its path. We will not succeed in assembling these resources unless we first of all mobilize ourselves, and make every demand upon ourselves in the first instance.

13. The period in which we live and work is marked by the competition and antagonisms between two rival blocs possessing unparalleled world power; the rise and growing strength of the Asian continent, with its enormous population and its poverty in resources; revolutionary achievements in science and technology, which are capable either of exalting and enriching the human race or of bringing it down to destruction; and a general fear of a third world war.

14. Israel is not indifferent to the ideological controversy between the blocs. She is opposed to any tyrannical or dictatorial regime which deprives men of their freedom or equality in any guise. But in view of her aspiration for peace and her concern for the situation in the Diaspora, she must maintain normal relations with all countries, no matter what their regimes, and support in the international field a regime of friendship and equality between all the nations of the world. To the extent of her influence, Israel must be a factor that strengthens world peace.

15. Israel must find a way to the peoples of Asia, the bearers of original and ancient cultures (the peoples of India, Burma, Ceylon, Japan and South-East Asia) who are returning to the international arena after having gained their independence, and whose influence in the world is increasing. She must also strengthen her cultural, economic and political bonds with the countries of Europe and America, in which there are large Jewish communities and from which Israel has inherited the achievements of science and technology. Israel must also foster friendly relations with the African nations which are independent or on the brink of independence.

16. Israel must be transformed into a centre of science and research of the first rank in the world, and to this end must foster Jewish intellectual ability to the limit of its capacity, and attract to Israel the greatest Jewish scientists, scholars and thinkers in the world.

Israel Has Friends But No Allies

17. Israel is a Mediterranean nation, and not only a Middle Eastern one, and her neighbours are not only the peoples of the Middle East, but all those that dwell on the shores of the Mediterranean, both East and West, North and South.

Israel also borders on the Red Sea, and through Eilat has direct communication with the African and Asian continents. Israel's maritime capacity and trade will largely determine her economic and political future.

18. A large and important part of world public opinion has a profound and sincere regard for Israel, and she receives international assistance on a large scale. The Labour Movement in the democratic countries in Europe, America and part of Asia, deeply appreciates Jewish achievements and the accomplishments of the Israel workers. Nevertheless, Israel is still the only country in the world which has no allies, either permanent or temporary.

This paradoxical international status of Israel is the result of the unique history of our people and the circumstances of Israel's renaissance in our generation.

19. We were the only people in the Middle East in ancient days which marked out for itself separate and independent religious and spiritual concepts, and maintained a constant ideological and political struggle with our neighbours until the destruction of the Second Temple. Later, we were the only people which did not submit either to Christianity or Islam, when these two religions, which derive from the faith of Israel, conquered the great and mighty nations in whose midst we lived. We are alone among the nations in our culture, our race, or language and our religion. The nations closest to us from the points of view of geography, race and language — the Arab peoples — opposed the rise of Israel with all their strength and seek to destroy us.

20. The Jewish people in the world is Israel's securest and most loyal support, and our State is the principal force which unites our people in its dispersion. Israel has bonds with the family of nations as a whole, and special bonds with the powers which help to foster its development and security; but the most profound and fruitful mutual bonds are those between the State of Israel and world Jewry. The situation of Jewry in various countries largely, sometimes decisively, determines Israel's foreign policy.

21. The State of Israel arose by virtue of the Messianic vision that lived within our people throughout the generations, by virtue of immigration and the creative work of our pioneers, and with the assistance of the Jewish people in the Diaspora during the past three generations. The right of the Jewish people to a State in its historic homeland was recognized and approved by the United Nations Assembly, headed by the two most powerful states. The Arab rulers, however, made every effort to destroy Israel, and since the failure of their attack after the proclamation of the State they have been planning to wipe Israel off the face of the earth. The siege which they have maintained has not been interrupted for a single day. And in spite of the Armistice Agreements signed between us and Egypt, Jordan, Syria and the Lebanon, guerrilla warfare has been waged against us by bands of murderers and saboteurs sent over the borders into Israel territory from time to time. And unremitting efforts are made to stifle our communications, commercial relations and development projects.

22. Feudalism, or the dictatorship of officers and heads of privileged families, who maintain their rule over the Arab people by the fanning of nationalist and religious hatred of foreigners and of Israel — this is one of the principal factors which intensify the hostility of the Arab peoples towards Israel. In not one of the neighbouring countries is there a democratic regime responsible to the people and concerned for its welfare. And there is, therefore, no stable government which needs peace and has the capacity to maintain it.

In view of this situation, Israel must maintain constant and increasing military readiness.

Israel Must Refrain from Starting War

23. Israel must refrain from starting war, even if the provocations of the Arab rulers grow more intense. Israel must maintain peace, even if it is a shaky peace, so long as it depends on ourselves. We must maintain peace for moral reasons, for the sake of the ingathering of the exiles and the building of our country, and for general Jewish reasons. War in the Middle East is liable to flare up into a world war, and there is no greater danger in our time for the human race in general and for the Jewish people in particular. But Israel must effectively exercise the right to active defence in the guerrilla war which our neighbours have opened against us. Without active defence, the stability of the State is liable to be endangered. But Israel will fight against her neighbours only if she is attacked, and the preservation of the peace on her part is one of the guarantees of her security and her victory if she is attacked.

24. The constant and increasing military readiness which we have to maintain must be accompanied by an alert and far-sighted readiness to peace and friendship with the neighbouring countries. Co-operation in the political, economic and cultural fields between the Jewish people and the Arab people in the Middle East is a vital and historically inevitable necessity for both sides. Moreover, it is a necessity for the world.

25. It is precisely because of its profound concern for peace that Israel must distinguish between peace and surrender. We must defend ourselves courageously not only against attack by the murder gangs, saboteurs and armies of our enemies, but also against "peace offensives" designed or liable to destroy our internal security, undermine our territorial integrity or harm our full sovereignty. Our contribution to peace with our neighbours is peace itself with all the advantages of the co-operation which it involves. The world must remember that it was not we but the Arab rulers who broke the peace in 1948 and have been continuing to do so till this day.

26. The circumstances of the rise of the new Israel and the present divided world have brought us up against an external front, both political and military, which is fraught with danger, and constant effort is required to maintain our peace and security. But the destiny and the future of Israel will be determined in the final analysis on the internal front. Four factors will be decisive:

(a) The capacity of the State and the people to attract, absorb and integrate immigrants from all parts of the Diaspora;

(b) Our ability to develop the country, including the wide, desolate spaces in the South and the Negev, and to build up a variegated, self-supporting economy, in agriculture, in industry and on the sea, giving promise of economic independence and a decent standard of living;

(c) Our efforts to develop general and vocational education in primary and secondary schools and the higher institutions of learning, and to transform Israel into an important centre of science, research and learning;

(d) Our struggle to mould a new society without conflicting classes, and without the denial of rights, discrimination and exploitation; a society founded on creative physical and spiritual work, on redemption from all servitude, on liberty, equality, co-partnership, love of humanity, justice and peace; a society which will be the pride of every Jew wherever he may dwell and a light unto the nations.

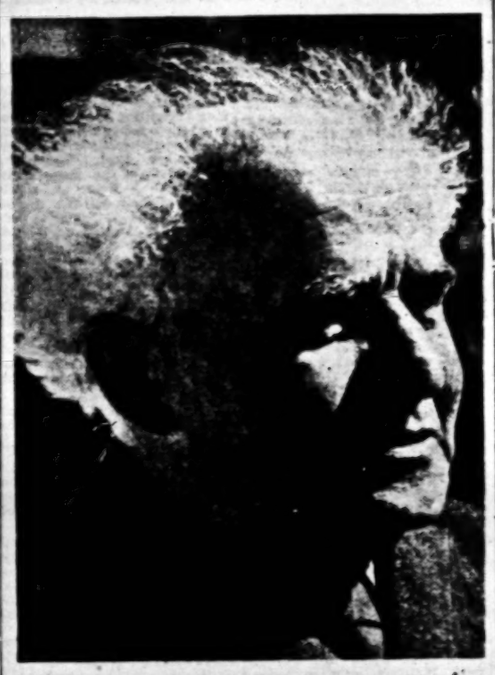
27. The Messianic vision and the distress of exile were the first causes of the immigration that built the State. Among large parts of Diaspora Jewry, distress no longer serves as a cause of immigration and only the power of attraction of the State can now take the place of distress as a stimulus to immigration from the "free" and prosperous Jewish communities.

28. The State can attract immigrants from the prosperous countries in four ways: by the light of Jewish independence, by a high level of culture, by the creation of opportunities for creative pioneering initiative, by developing suitable economic conditions.

29. For the sake of the ingathering of the exiles and the upbuilding of the country, the State must encourage every creative initiative, attract capital from abroad, and ensure equal rights and opportunities for the governmental, labour and private sections of the economy, without discrimination.

30. The struggle for Jewish labour as the basis for our national revival was the great achievement of the Second Aliya and those who followed in its footsteps in the Israel Labour Party. And it is only thanks to victory in this struggle that the Sick of Israel arose. Now that the State has been established, the problem of Jewish labour has been solved. But the struggle has not yet ended for widening the scope of labour among the people and for increasing efficiency and productivity. It is just beginning.

Most of the new immigrants did not live by labour in the countries of their origin; and there is also a tendency to abandon a life of labour among veteran sections of the population. We must continue and intensify the struggle for raising the dignity of labour among the people; and the State, the Histadrut, the settlement authorities and the party must adopt educational and economic measures to increase the number of productive workers at the expense of unnecessary services and middlemen. Education and training for labour must be given a central place in primary education, and the network of vocational schools must be expanded.



31. The State must endeavour not only to transfer the maximum number of immigrants and young people to a life of productive work, but also to bring about a constant increase in labour productivity. The pre-condition for our security and the building of a new society in Israel is the fortification of our economic independence and our capacity to live by the fruit of our labour alone, without any external assistance and support. Only a constant increase in the productivity of labour and an improvement in the quality of the product will enable us to be economically self-supporting. It is essential that the level of wages should depend on the level of productivity, and the standard of living on standards of production, and that our produce be enabled to compete on the international market.

Science is Essential for Superiority

32. Scientific research and its achievements are no longer in our day an abstract intellectual pursuit, which satisfy the philosophic needs of chosen individuals, but a central factor in the economic, spiritual and political progress of the people. Its value is particularly great in Israel, whose fate it has always been to be a small nation surrounded by many enemies, a situation which exists more markedly in our days than at any previous period. Only a high level of quality, and intellectual and moral superiority, will enable us to equal the best and greatest of the nations, and to preserve our historic status as a people which, even in days of old, bequeathed to the whole world an eternal spiritual heritage.

33. Science in itself, however, is beyond the sphere of good and evil. Science can bring blessings to the human race: health, prosperity, progress, but science can also bring about destruction and disaster. Science does not determine the values of men and peoples.

It is our historic mission to be a chosen people and to establish a new model society, in keeping with the Messianic values of Israel's prophets and their vision of the Last Days.

34. Like the upbuilding of the State and the ingathering of the exiles, so also the establishment of the new society is a *progress, and it has to be implemented each day.*

By the creation of labour enterprises in village and town, on land and at sea; by the transfer of masses of immigrants and those born in Israel to a life of labour in town and country, and the breaking down of all communal barriers; by the education and training of Israel and immigrant youth for labour and pioneering; by the implanting of the Messianic values of the redemption of the Jewish people and of humanity in the hearts of the younger generation; by raising the productivity of labour and economic efficiency; by the consolidation of all intellectuals and workers into one camp, responsible for the destiny of the people and the State, without any internal party or factional barriers — in all these ways we shall build each day the society of the future.

35. The ownership by the State of the means of production does not in itself constitute a liberating social revolution. Such ownership is also possible under a regime of tyranny and servitude. Liberty, equality, ability and creative initiative on the part of the working man — these must be the foundations of the society of the future in which there shall be no compulsion, discrimination or servitude.

36. One of the great revolutions of our days has degenerated and become distorted as a result of placing all the emphasis on the domination of the Government machine over both the means of production and the producer, and instituting a tyranny of the few over the many, thus transforming the whole people — workers, peasants and intellectuals — into robots doing the will of their rulers.

37. It is not only the cult of the individual, but mainly the cult of a dictatorship, which claimed to act for the people without the people's free choice and decision, which has till this day been the fatal weakness of that revolution. It makes no great difference whether it is an individual tyrant or a group of tyrants who deprive the people, the worker, the peasant and the intellectual, of their freedom, initiative and the right to free decision in thought, speech and act.

38. The abolition of private property in the means of production in every enterprise where large numbers are employed is only one of the conditions for the creation of a commonwealth of free and equal workers in which there can be no exploitation. And there is no necessity or advantage in the concentration of the control of all the means of production in the hands of the central government machine.

39. Only a free people has the capacity to build a new society without servitude and exploitation. The liberty of the worker, and partnership between him and his fellow-workers of various types, constitute the basis for the new society. Nor need overall State planning be inconsistent with the capacity for adaptation to the needs and to the free initiative of the individual region, enterprise or settlement. Without sufficient flexibility, over-all planning may become an imprisoning and stifling bed of Procrustes.

In a society of free workers, various forms of co-operation are possible: Control of the means of production may be vested in cities, regions, professional or economic groups or the Government, and there may be collective, co-operative, local or national workers' enterprises, as well as municipal, regional or State-enterprises, administered by the nominees of the town, the region, the State, the collective or co-operative settlement, or the urban co-operative.

40. The source of the cult of dictatorship is the totalitarian conception which is common to dictatorial regimes on the right and the left. This conception denies the existence among men and peoples of the play of light and shadow, colour and shade. Either they are black, or they are all white — either all good or all bad. Whoever obeys the tyrant is good; whoever opposes him is bad. A "general line" is laid down, which compels every man to think, speak and act by order, without deviating to the right or the left. Whoever deviates from the line is decreed by the tyrant to be a traitor and an enemy, and he must be liquidated.

41. The Jewish people, the State of Israel and the Israel working class completely and utterly deny the totalitarian conception. Any totalitarian regime is fatal to Israel and to Jewry. In our opposition to all totalitarian rule, we must beware, however, of totalitarian criticism even of a dictatorial regime.

A dictatorship, which degrades human honour, deprives peoples of their liberty and maintains its rule by means of terror, is also capable of positive deeds; it may build fine roads, gigantic factories and so forth.

We Must Learn from Everyone

42. We must see the light and the shadow in every country and every regime. Even lands of liberty and democracy, including countries with labour governments, are not the summit of perfection. From each country and each movement we must absorb any positive features which it may possess, and avoid its negative aspects. But we must not become spiritually enslaved to any foreign country or movement. We must weigh all things in the scales of our own understanding, our needs and our values, and judge them in the light of the welfare of the human race as we see it. We understand the message of Jewish and human redemption no less than anyone else in the world, as our achievements so far will prove. And we must strive for co-operation in thought and action with every movement whose spirit and policy are in keeping with our own.

43. The secret of the power and the achievements of our movement ever since the beginning of the Second Aliya has been that we have followed the path which we have laid down by our own efforts, with our own ideological, moral and pioneering resources, in loyalty to the vision of redemption that illumined our hearts and our work, and in the consciousness of the uniqueness and the historic vision of our people, our State and our work of redemption. At the same time, we have always aspired to a fraternal alliance with all builders of a new society founded on liberty, equality and justice, wherever they might be.

44. The movement which gave birth to and consolidated the Israel Labour Party derived from three sources: the teaching and the vision of Israel's prophets, the national and social revolutions of our days, and the pioneering impulse which appeared in the waves of immigration to our country in recent generations.

45. The splinter movements which remained separate or broke off from the Israel Labour Party also in the main derived from the same sources, and in the spheres of agricultural settlement, defence and Hebrew culture followed the same road as our party. Among these splinter movements ideological differences arise which divide them from each other more than they divide them from the Israel Labour Party. But the common feature of them all is that none of them believes in the uniqueness and the *unifying* mission of the working class in Israel, as the historic standard bearer of the revolutionary transformation which is taking place in the Jewish people as it centres into its Homeland.

46. Some of them have not yet understood the special mission of the working class in the moulding of the new nation, and they have followed in the wake of so-called "general" and "national" movements, which are nothing more than narrow class movements indifferent to the requirements of the social and economic transformation which is an indispensable condition for our redemption. Others have become attached and spiritually enslaved, to a greater or less extent, to unsound "revolutionary" theories of foreign peoples, which have distorted the content and the nature of the social revolution and the redemption of humanity. They have adorned an imperialistic and chauvinistic tyranny, which oppresses and degrades the honour of men and workers, with "revolutionary" disguises, and given themselves fine-sounding names which hide and contradict the reality of their servitude.

47. The three supreme demands which our movement must fulfil are: the maintenance of a sense of the common destiny of the Jewish people throughout the lands of its dispersion, and the fostering of its attachment to its historic heritage and its aspiration for redemption; the upbuilding of the State and a loyal and unconditional readiness to bear its burdens; the forging of the unity of the working class in Israel, in the vocational, cultural and political fields, and its responsibility for the destiny and future of the people and the State. Only by virtue of its loyalty to these demands has the Israel Labour Party attained its position at the head of the working class, the State and the Jewish people, and only by constant loyalty to them will it continue to maintain its position.

48. The destruction of European Jewry by the Nazis was the greatest disaster in our history, not only in the number of the victims, but in their value and importance. The extermination of six million Jews in Europe involved the destruction of the principal centres of culture, pioneering capacity and political ability in the Jewish people of our generation. Not only was the Jewish people reduced in size by one-third, but its spiritual stature was lessened and its intellectual treasures were impoverished. This disaster fell with crushing weight on the State of Israel, which arose a few years later. Creative and pioneering forces, which had laid the foundations for the State and were fully equipped to complete the work, were cut off.

49. Jewry in the lands of prosperity and democratic freedom, especially the Jewish community of the United States, faces the danger of conscious or unconscious assimilation. The actual process of assimilation is proceeding at a terrifying pace. The State of Israel is the remedy, and it alone has the power to deliver Diaspora Jewry, wholly or in part, from spiritual extinction.

Intensified Jewish Consciousness

50. For over a hundred years, religion and tradition have ceased to be the forces uniting the scattered elements of Israel, though wherever they exist they have the capacity to serve as a powerful brake against assimilation. But they are now the possession of only a minority of the Jewish people, both in the Diaspora and in Israel.

51. Jewry in the Diaspora can be preserved by Hebrew education, centred on the study of the Bible in the original, and by the strengthening of bonds with Israel and the encouragement of pioneering immigration. The best Jewish education, however, even if it is attached to religious tradition, will not save the Jews of the Diaspora from subordination to two conflicting spheres of influence: the Jewish influence, which derives only from the past, and the non-Jewish, general sphere of influence, which affects the whole of everyday life, both material and spiritual. There is no doubt which of the two influences is bound to conquer in the long run.

52. Only in Israel is it possible to heal the split between the Jew and the man, and to live in one undivided sphere of influence — that of the independent Jewish people, which covers all the needs and aspects of life, both material and spiritual.

53. But the life of a Jew in Israel must be different from that of a Jew in the Diaspora, or even that of a Jew in the Land of Israel before the establishment of the State. This difference is natural and desirable, and it is expressed in his pattern of living, in work, in social life, in education, in language, in daily habits.

Continuity and Change

This difference makes it all the more necessary to intensify Jewish consciousness among Israel youth, to deepen its roots in the Jewish past and historic heritage, and increase its inner loyalty to World Jewry in the light of the inevitability of a common destiny and the historic continuity which unites Jews of all generations and all the countries in the world.

54. Historic continuity does not mean the petrifying of the past. There is no continuity without constant change in both material and spiritual life. In education for national unity, therefore, differences of opinion in matters of faith and religion should not be ignored. The fostering of Jewish consciousness involves the knowledge and the appreciation of Jewish tradition, even among those sections of the public who are not adherents of tradition and religion, and on the other hand it requires mutual tolerance and respect for freedom of conscience and religion even among the Orthodox.

55. The preservation of national unity is not consistent with the organization of parties based on differences of opinion in matters of faith and religion. The use of religion as a political weapon, or of opposition to religion as a plank in a party programme, are dangerous to the integrity of the State, and may result in moral degeneration.

56. Concern for the unity of the workers and the nation make it imperative that the Israel Labour Party should foster among the workers a respect for Jewish tradition, the preservation of the Jewish character of the Jewish festivals, the prevention of any religious or anti-religious compulsion, and the safeguarding of the satisfaction of religious requirements and traditional education to all those who observe religious traditions.

Pioneering Forces Essential

57. The tasks of the State of Israel will not be carried out only by the power of the Government, the administration and the law; and responsibility to the State is not exhausted by participation in the Government. The security of the State, the revival of the desert, the absorption and integration of the immigrants, cannot be implemented without pioneering forces.

58. Resources, equipment, tools, capital, organization and planning have played and will continue to play an important part in the building of the State and its economy, in the fortification of its security and the fostering of its culture. But more important than any of these is man himself. The equipment and the tools, the capital and the organization and the planning are only means at the disposal of man to do his work and carry out his mission in society, in the movement, in the State.

59. The raising of the status of man, the fostering of his pioneering qualities, his integrity, his practical capacity and his spiritual wealth, must be placed in the forefront of the Party's activities.

60. The Party must not be content with directing the activities of the State, the people and the working class through its representatives; it must make every member a partner in understanding the difficulties and the importance of the tasks, in discussing the problems that arise from time to time, and in determining the Party's policy in the affairs of the people, the State and the working class.

The Party must also insist that all its members should adapt their actions and their way of life to the movement's principles, and come forward to carry out its tasks.

Raise Workers Levels

61. Together with its unceasing effort to raise the level of the worker from the ideological, moral and pioneering points of view, the Party must hold high the banner of the unity of the working class, in the vocational, social and political fields.

This does not imply a totalitarian unity founded on ideological uniformity — which is only disguised tyranny and the suppression of the freedom of thought — but a democratic unity, rooted in basic principles common to all the workers who bear the burden of the State.

62. In fact, there is no single workers' party in Israel which is free from differences of opinion; anyone who is against the political unity of the Israel workers takes in vain the name of the mission of the working class. Dissension and fragmentation in the Israel Labour Movement reduce its pioneering capacity, weaken its initiative and productive power, lower its moral stature, endanger its leading and guiding status in the State and the people, give indirect and unconscious assistance to Fascist intentions and tendencies and strengthen the barren sabotage of the Right.

63. The character of the State, its power to overcome internal and external difficulties, the influence and status of the Labour Movement in the nation and the State, depend largely on the political consolidation of the intellectuals and the workers, and on their continued joint leadership of the State and the nation. The Israel Labour Party, which initiated this consolidation, must continue with it until it is fully implemented.

Sdeh Boker, June, 1956.

PELTOURS

TRAVEL · TOURS INSURANCE · FREIGHT

DEPARTURES: JUNE 10 — JUNE 16, 1956
FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. June 10	1020	L.A.I.	Athens, Rome
	1020	EL AL	Istanbul
	1115	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia
	1240	EL AL	Athens, Brussels, London, New York
	1215	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1800	EL AL	Rome
MON. June 11	1100	EL AL	Vienna, Amsterdam, London
TUE. June 12	0710	S.A.S	Istanbul, Vienna, Duesseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
	0800	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
	1040	T.A.E.	Nicosia, Athens
	1150	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1250	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
WED June 13	1000	SABENA	Athens, Frankfurt, Brussels
	1100	L.A.I.	Rome
	1115	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia
	1115	T.W.A.	Rome, Geneva, Paris, London, New York
	1200	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	2215	EL AL	Zurich, Paris
THU. June 14	0130	EL AL	Port Lazuy, Brunswille, Johannesburg
	0215	AIR FRANCE	Teheran
	0600	EL AL	Istanbul
	1000	T.A.E.	Nicosia, Athens
	1245	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1730	EL AL	Rome
	2100	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Frankfurt, Paris
FRI. June 15	1115	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia
	1215	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Paris, Boston, New York
	1200	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

MON. June 11	1130	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia

FROM HAIFA PORT

Sunday	June 10	JERUSALEM	Genoa, Marseilles	
Tuesday	June 12	MESSAPIA	Larnaca, Piraeus, Beirut, Venice, Trieste	

PELTOURS

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ART NOTES

Expressionist Graphic Art

CARMEL Studio, Wedgwood Avenue, is continuing its exhibitions of graphic art with one of the Expressionists. The term is employed broadly, because the Munch lithograph "Dr. Linde," the Schiele coloured etching of a nude (I preferred his Man's Head; something of Durer here), and the Lehmbruck Hellenistic "Woman" might enter several categories.

These Expressionists are first-class artists but some of them, like Beckmann, Pechstein, Dix and Otto Mueller, on the strength of the work shown, are far too knowing and self-conscious. On the other hand, Barlach's woodcut "Group in a Storm" has the direct genuineness of a Flemish miniature; and the same applies to the two comfortable, rounded men of Rousault's etchings.

There are some interesting pieces. The Kokoschka lithograph, "Self Portrait," can be related to the same subject in oil. The Franz Marc woodcut, "History of the Creation," in yellow, green and black, demonstrates a similar form of inspiration to that encountered in "The Tower of the Blue Horse." Hofer's lithograph, "Girl," is simplicity itself. Chagall is a study in economy of detail. So, if one looks closely, is Grosz's satire, The "Dancing Hassid" of Kirschenbaum has a swing about it, and the Heckel "Self Portrait," like Schmidt-Rotluff's "Woman's Head" owes its massiveness to its angularity.

Landscape Gouaches

K. KALISCH has another show of landscape gouaches at the Phoenicia glass factory. He has come on very well during the past two years, and has learned to use his colours. I liked his "Colony Courtyard" and the bedraggled trees of "Burnt Orchard." But his output is again too plentiful. He is either not selecting his motifs or not clinching the situation sufficiently beforehand. "Unfinished Houses" and "Beit Ha'am" would have been really good if the angle had been shifted a little or a building accorded greater prominence.

Kalisch is also exhibiting three statuettes. One, a classical "Self Portrait," dates from 1931. The two latest, "Skull" and "Young Girl" — the latter noteworthy for the meaning put into a few lines and the rhythm imparted by the hair, are done in clay and gypsum. Both show considerable aptitude in modelling, but I wonder if this artist really wasn't meant to be a carver. *H.*

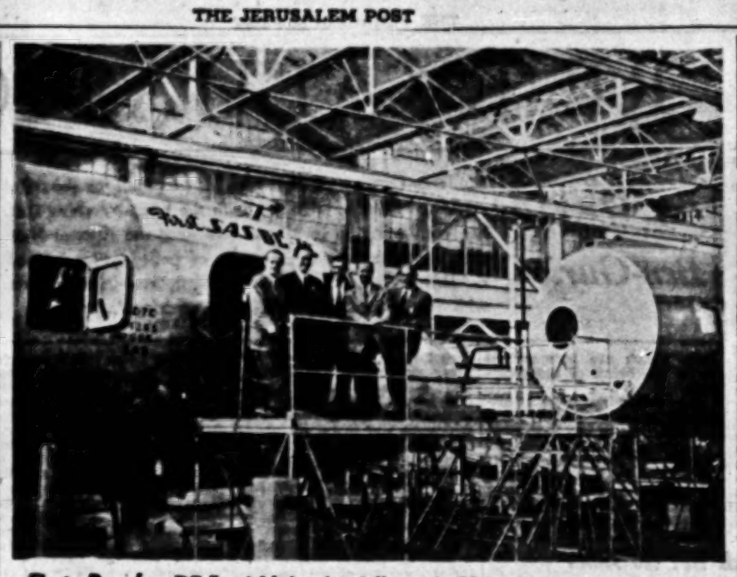
Agadati Exhibition

AT the Artists' Pavilion in A Rehov Alharizi, Tel Aviv, old-timer Baruch Agadati is showing works covering the years 1940 to 1956. All the paintings with the exception of the sketch of a group dancing the *hora*, are executed on silk in watercolour or watercolour reinforced with gouache and must have entailed most painstaking effort.

This is, in many ways, an interesting exhibition, mainly because it is so personal, so unlike most other collections of paintings. In his work, Agadati is a curious mixture of Chagall and Grandma Moses. He is at one and the same time very naive and sophisticated. Most of the landscapes and some of the flower pieces with their precise, stiff forms and hard colouring could be classed as "primitives" and have a certain quaint charm.

Other flower pieces, blurred in effect, seem to be a drift of colour, ranging from pale fawns and pinks to deep reds and browns and recall the fact that at one time Agadati produced hand-painted textiles. It is, however, in his depiction of dancers that Agadati is at his best.

He was for several years a professional dancer and in his studies of the art, whether of single figures or groups, he is able to pass on to the viewer the obvious pleasure and exhilaration he feels in rhythmic movement. The effect of abandon, almost of passion, that he manages to obtain is all the more remarkable considering that working on silk must limit the freedom of the brush stroke. *S. W.*



First Douglas DC 7c of 14 due for delivery to SAS will be ready in August, is viewed at the works by a team of SAS experts.

AVIATION

Missile Research Means Better Planes

By "AIRBORNE"

CONTROL systems that can cope with the thickest flood of future air traffic, mail rockets that will span continents in minutes, weather satellites to permit "absolutely dependable" forecasts, watch-pocket TV sets and robots that will do the housework in the most modest homes — these are a few of the civilian applications of military missile research, according to Hall L. Hibbard, vice president and general manager, missiles systems division, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

Although missile research is now being applied exclusively to top-secret military use, it is possible to forecast the implications of such activity for everyday life, he said.

An immediate present-day application of lessons learned in building missiles is seen in the wing of the Lockheed F-104A, the world's fastest combat plane, which some credit with being able to fly twice the speed of sound.

"That wing came directly from a missile. And to carry the parallel further — you will some day see the F-104A wing, the former missile wing, on a commercial transport plane that will *cruise* at supersonic speeds."

As another example of a military development applied to civilian aviation, Hibbard noted the wing of the Constellation transport which was "identical, in much larger scale" to the wing developed during World War II for the Lockheed P-38 fighter.

BOAC Prospects

THE Manager of B.O.A.C. in Israel left for home with his family earlier this week. It will be recalled that the British air company suspended its service to Israel a year ago, giving as an excuse a shortage of planes. Questions as to whether the suspension was not really dictated by political motives were subsequently asked in the House of Commons.

Mr. Gregson, before leaving, said that the B.O.A.C. office in Israel was being maintained.—He thought that resumption of services could not be considered before the Bristol Britannia service to South Africa is started in August.

BRIDGE

By JERUSALEMITE

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM

S. A 10
H. Q 10 8 5
D. 9 7 6
C. K 10 6 4

S. J 9 6 — S. Q 8 7 4
H. K 9 7 4 — H. J 6 2 2
D. J 10 — D. 8 5 4 3 2
C. A Q 9 5 — C.—

S. K 5 3 2
H. A
D. A K Q
C. J 8 7 3 2

"West plays the ace of clubs and continues with the five-spot, and South makes five clubs against every defence."

South on lead could easily collect his eleven tricks by means of ruffing out three hearts and two spades. To foil this cross-ruff West started with two rounds of trumps. Now the cross-ruff becomes inoperative, because dummy is short of one vital re-entry-card.

South may try a squeeze cum throw-in combination, rattling off his trumps in the process; but both opponents will then stick to their spades, and dummy will be unable to cash any heart winners for lack of entries.

Only a simultaneous squeeze against both opponents in both the major suits will bring salvation:

South wins the second trick low, collects two diamonds and the ace of hearts, and plays a low club to enter dummy. Now comes the key play: dummy leads the queen of hearts, and South discards his last high diamond. This spectacular coup has a triple purpose: it rectifies the count, transfers prime protection of the heart suit to East, and unblocks diamonds. The situation is now:

S. A 10
H. 10 8
D. 9
C. K

S. J 9 6 — S. Q 8 7 4
H. 9 7 — H. J 6
D.— — D.—
C. Q — C.—

S. K 5 3 2
H.—
D.—
C. J 8

West's best return lead is a spade. South wins in the closed hand, enters dummy with a trump, and leads the master diamond. East is squeezed. If he lets go a heart, the ruff of the eight of hearts will set up dummy's ten; he must therefore give a spade. But West too finds himself unable to discard. Should he elect to ditch a heart, the lead of the ten through East will establish a winner; nor can West satisfactorily shed a spade, because South will then cash the spade ace and make the rest in the closed hand.

—

The lucky winner of the three months subscription to *The Jerusalem Post* is: M.I. Fynland.

NATURE NOTES

More Nestlings

THE first flycatcher nest to be built in my garden was in a dangerous spot: in the crotch of a pepper tree, only four feet from the ground. The hanging branches formed a delicate curtain shielding the nestlings from view. The parents were so careful in their approach that I only discovered the nursery on May 17, when the babies were probably two days old. During the fortnight I had the good luck to watch them, I suffered agonies for fear of cats. I don't keep any, because of "my" birds, but all the neighbours do, and the golden Jewish heart does not permit the drowning of kittens, as a rule. So there are dozens of strays who have to pick up their living as best they may poor things, which they do in my garden as well as elsewhere. However, all went well! The young at first sight looked like nothing on earth except perhaps a saucer full of plum pits, spat out by a not very fastidious eater; formless purple blobs, eyeless, featherless, and mostly quite motionless. Two days later they had grey tufts of down, more like hair than feathers, and were most lively. When there was a *sharav* day, I gave them water from the tip of my finger eight times, and they took it greedily. On May 23, their eyes opened, but still they showed no fear of me, demanding food as they did of their parents. Three days later they ceased this demand. On the morning of the 28th they left the nest, one by one after having clambered about it for a day. There were five of them and they had no room inside it any longer. *P.A.*

What's New

By DAHN BEN-AMOTZ

IT isn't always amusing to write about amusing people. Often, quite often, there's a sad note in the background, but striving for a clear picture we sometimes have to overlook it. Now take this Mrs. Alisa, the Tel Aviv matchmaker we wrote about a while back. It is true that she answered the door when we rang, but instead of inviting us in, as we said, she actually asked us to wait "a minute" in a small waiting room outside. She didn't yet know what we had come for and since we wanted to feel like any bachelor in search of a young, beautiful, intelligent, well-to-do, well-bred lady, we entered and waited.

The waiting room was narrow and small. There were some very worn straw chairs on the left and a folding table with a bound volume of cinema magazines on it near the window. On the right, along the wall, was a bed covered with a grey counterpane. We sat down at the table, turning our embarrassed gaze away from the bed. Out the window, across the street, we could see the high-tension lines that somehow seemed symbolic. There was an engraving of the Wailing Wall on one of the whitewashed walls and opposite it one of those sweet reproductions of an Australian landscape with a river, woods and a setting sun. No swans though. We lit a cigarette and suddenly we heard footsteps outside in the hall. Then the door opened, slowly and hesitattingly.

The man who entered was about 30. He smiled self-consciously, looking around at everything but us, then mumbled something that might have been "Shalom," picked up the movie magazines and sat down opposite us. He was wearing a grey suit which looked as if he'd bought it second-hand and had it altered to fit. He was very clean shaven and his hair was still wet. He had shy eyes, but there was a flickering smile in them. His hands were square and hard. He had obviously given them a good scrubbing, but there was still a dark line under his fingernails — a badge of manual labour which survives many scrubbings. We offered him a cigarette, and then we started to talk. We asked him when he had first registered with Mrs. Alisa and what had come of it. He spoke very freely and simply. We saw the smile flickering in his eyes even though he never looked straight at us. His Hebrew was not bad though he spoke it with a Lithuanian accent.

"I'm eight years here," he said, "alone. All the time alone. It's hard. I haven't got many friends, and it's difficult to

meet girls when you don't know people. I registered about a year ago, paid 20 pounds. I read the ads in the papers about women who were willing to marry even men who weren't settled down, but I haven't yet met a woman like that. They all want somebody solid. Oh, I work. I have a steady job in a garage. I have a small room but that's not enough for marriage. I'm tired of being alone. I'm tired of eating in restaurants and listening to the radio at night.

"How long can you go on going to movies alone. I want to get married. Yes. It's simple, it's normal, it's natural, isn't it? When you get married you settle down faster, you have children, you have worries — it's good. It makes sense to come back tired from work. You get married, you borrow money and slowly you are on the right road, but I've never yet met a woman who wanted somebody like me. Oh, maybe they're looking for an academic man or something like that. Then it doesn't matter if he's poor. But a simple man like me who just works and keeps trying that's not enough."

We wanted to encourage him but we didn't know how. "I think," he went on, "that all those ads in the papers are just publicity. It's hard to believe that there are women with IL60,000 and a house with so many stories. It must be an exaggeration. Or if there really are such women, then they are looking for a man with IL100,000 and a house at least one floor higher than theirs. I don't want to get married for money. That's not the most important thing although I've nothing against it. I am alone.

"What do you think I want? I want to live, but not alone. I want to work and try but not only for myself. I'm logical. I don't have any illusions about myself. I don't dare to look for somebody who is more than what I am, but at the same time I don't want somebody who is less. I'm not speaking now financially. I'm speaking about a woman as a human being. I want her to be at least as understanding as I am. But I haven't met one, although Mrs. Alisa has introduced me to some girls with apartments and all. Sometimes you meet a girl with an apartment but you feel that she doesn't suit you in other ways. A man can't sell himself, after all, but it's hard to say no. It's the hardest thing in life because you know that those girls are alone and want to get married too. They too want to be with somebody and raise a family.

"What can I say to a girl like that? Usually I say: Look, you are a very nice girl, but I want to marry a teacher. I know she couldn't be a teacher because a girl who teaches never has an apartment of her own. I decided so many times not to come here anymore. It breaks my heart to say no to a girl, but it's even worse to hear it." Just then the door opened and Mrs. Alisa beckoned us inside.

By arrangement with Ma'ariv

Radio Review

Need for Planning

LAST week, on the very eve of implementing its new, carefully worked-out schedule, Kol Yisrael was faced with the necessity to incorporate the budgetary cut which is being currently applied to government departments. In the event, it chose to axe the last hour of broadcasting. This was in all probability the wisest course as the programmes omitted — apart from the midnight news — consisted almost entirely of records. It is, however, saddening to recall the pride with which the broadcasting authorities added this extra hour some six months ago, having achieved it as a result of considerable toil and exertion.

The disturbing factor here is that Kol Yisrael should have been included at all in the government's blanket economy drive. Kol Yisrael is — or should be — financed by the revenue accruing from the sale of radio licences. At the beginning of the year, the number of licences can be assessed and the income of the radio station accurately determined. This would enable extensive planning over the course of the year and permit the radio people to decide where they can expand and where they must economize. The licence-holder paying his IL5 a year (plus IL1 Yahav Magen) is entitled to this service. It is wrong that miscalculation by other government departments should react on broadcasting with its independent source of income. Moreover, it adds an element of uncertainty which must be most unsettling to those working inside the profession.

Mistake Corrected

IT is encouraging when mistakes are corrected. Last year, a women's series was broadcast in the evening which was ghastly radio and provided the type of sitting-target that critics dream of. Now it has been replaced by a simple magazine programme of a familiar type, which meets the requirements adequately even though not containing any striking innovations.

In last week's edition, for instance, the first item was provided by the four Burmese women officers who had been visiting Israel. These proved particularly charming, especially the one who spoke Hebrew. Dan Pines then spoke of the work being performed by the organizations rehabilitating polio victims. The next section was devoted to book reviews, but here the books surveyed all dealt with educational subjects and the woman as mother, i.e. covering exactly the same ground as the book reviews in the "Parents and Children" series. The scope of literature in this feature could be profitably widened. Finally there were the enjoyable pots of news so beloved by this type of programme. The whole broadcast made pleasant listening and not only for the distaff side of the population — which is surely the best criterion.

THE series "Curtain Up" is the worst offender in advertising one feature and broadcasting another. This week, for instance, the play heard on Monday night was quite different from the one in the published schedule which had again been announced in the programme summaries broadcast earlier in the day. This attitude shows a lack of respect to listeners, some of whom are interested in planning their listening.

We were given excerpts from the Ohel production of Hasek's masterpiece "The Good Soldier Schweik." This highly humorous but rather frightening indictment leads one to the borderline of sanity — in fact, the simple Schweik appears far saner than all the "normal" types with whom he comes in contact. Meir Margalit's performance as Schweik grew on one. It was head and shoulders above most of the supporting cast who made the familiar mistake of equating characterization with grotesque overacting.

PICK OF THE WEEK'S LISTENING: "The Wooden Horse," a humorous feature (tonight at 8.10). Invention and Discoveries" (tomorrow at 9.45 a.m.); The teachings of Freud (tomorrow at 5.45); The Tel Aviv Jazz Club (tomorrow at 10 p.m.); "Water, Water" by Ya'acov ben Herzl (Sunday at 10.15); Bar Boroshov programme (Tuesday at 8.45); Folklore of the Middle East (series beginning Wednesday at 7.45); "Jacques Offenbach" — a feature in French (Thursday at 10.15).

AUDIO

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

521, 240, 33.3 & 49.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.35, 7 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30 a.m.), 1.30, 7.00 9.00, & 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8 a.m. 2.15 & 6.00 p.m.

TODAY

6.00 a.m. Morning Programme (Haifa only). 6.22 Service. 6.37 Exercise. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon," Yitzhak Levy. 12.30 Military Bands (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.45 "To the Jerusalem Citizen." 1.48 "Light Fare." 3.15 "Kabbalat Shabbat." 4.00 "Youth Corner." 4.30 Light Music. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Mozart: Quintet in E-flat-major for Wind-instruments and Piano, K. 452. Mendelssohn: Piano Concerto No. 1 in g-minor, op. 25 (Soloist: Orazio Frugoni). Meyerbeer, "Les Patineurs" — Ballet Suite (Conductor: Robert Irwing). 7.15 "We present tonight." 7.18 Bible Reading. 7.30 Shabbat Shalom. 8.00 Talk by Y. Klinov. 8.10 Humoristic Programme by M. Gheil. 8.45 Readings by Y. Bertonov. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert: Tchaikowsky, "Swan Lake" — Acts Three and Four, played by the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra conducted by Antal Dorati. 10.40 Folk Dances. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.45 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert. Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No. 1 in F (Conductor: Pablo Casals). Stravinsky: "Le Baiser de la Fee" — Opera-Ballet. 9.45 New Inventions — Dr. Nathan Sharon. 10.00 Musical Quiz. 10.30 Literature Corner. 11.00 "From the Concert Hall": Mendelssohn: 1) Octet in E-flat-major for Strings, op. 20. 2) Caprice Brilliant, for Piano and Orchestra op. 22 (Soloist: Moura Lympany). 3) Overture "Ruy Blas" (Conductor: Georg Singer). 11.45 "Curtain Up." 12.20 Interlude. 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Stage and Screen. 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.15 Musical Matinee. 3.45 Opera: Mozart. "Idomeneo" — 2nd Selection (Conductor: Meinhard Zallinger). 5.00 Story of the Week. 5.15 "Dances through the Centuries." 5.45 Science Studio. 7.15 "We present tonight". 7.18 Shabbat Times. 7.40 Art and Culture. 8.00 Questions and Answers. 8.30 Great Composers: Paul Ben-Haim. Sonata for Unaccompanied Violin. Max Brod: "Death and Paradise" (Soloist: Betsi de-la Porte — Soprano) 8.55 Bible Reading. 9.10 Sport. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 Hamavdil and Melaveh Malka. 10.00 "Bright Trumpets". 10.30 Dance Music. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

497, 460, 225, 49.9 & 33.3 M.

English News: 1.45, 10.00 p.m French News: 2.00 p.m.

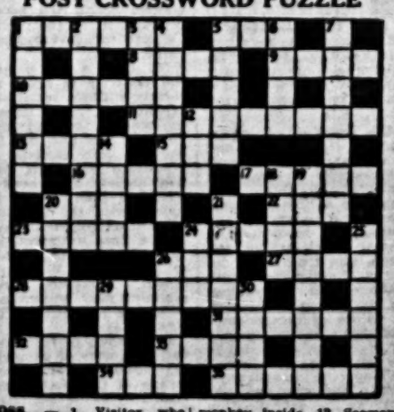
IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (32.3, 34.9 & 460 M.): Today: 5.30 Torah Lesson for Ulpanim. 5.45 Yiddish-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Concert Review. 6.30 Light Music. 7.00 Ladino. 7.30 French. 8.00 Yiddish. 8.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.45 Israel Tunes. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian.

Tomorrow: 5.30 Spanish Songs. 5.45 Ladino-Hebrew Lesson. 6.00 Folk Dances. 6.30 Light Music. 7.00 Ladino. 7.30 French. 8.00 yiddish. 8.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.45 Israel Folk Music. 9.00 Interval. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.3 M.). Today: 7.45 News. 7.50 The Week in the Knesset. 7.65 Readings for Shabbat Korach. Talk by Uri Ephrat. 8.15 Hebrew Programme. Tomorrow: 7.45 News. 7.50 "Music in Our Land." 8.05 Cantoral Music. 8.15 Yiddish Programme. Today: 12.15 News. 12.20 Readings for Shabbat Korach: Talk by U. Ephrat. 12.50 "Views on the News." Tomorrow: 12.15 Shavua Tov. Programme Highlights. News. 12.35 "The Week in the Knesset." 12.50 "This Also Happened." 12.45 Cantoral Music.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 214, 235 & 238 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.32 Requests programme for Hospitals. 7.00 News. 7.10 Greeting the Shabbat. 7.20 In Israel and in the World. 7.40 Friday night concert: Work by Chabrier, Grieg & Rimsky Korsakow. 8.30 Excerpts from Operas. 9.00 News. 9.15 Requests. 10.00 Dance Music. 11.00 Close Down. Tomorrow: 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Songs. 7.00 News. 7.10 "Pleasant Tune." 7.30 Doris Day. 8.00 Officers Tell. 8.15 Marching Tunes. 8.30 The Night following Shabbat. 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B. B. C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (13.97, 16.86, 19.82, 19.63 M.): 18.30-19.00. Today: News. Parliamentary Review. British Album. Tomorrow: News. News Talk; Weekly Press Review.



ACROSS. — 1. Visitor who cries? 5. Creature associated with cricket. 8. Just me and a lot of soldiers. 9. A champion ground. 10. Country type. 11. Pair exchange? 12. Kind of bean. 13. It's in Scotland. 14. He upset a lager. 17. Book suitable for a boy about five? 20. There's trouble when it's in the fire. 22. May sparkle, but you can't really see it. 23. Does he confer a degree upon a boy? 24. Might be sold a pup. 26. Because of being out of form? 27. Take the pets for a short distance? 28. Political doctrine of Freda Tree? 31. Work under a delusion? 32. He's on the road with some cattle. 33. Piles of sand, or water! That's right. 35. What Twins bust!

DOWN. — 1. Did this singer provide his own transport? 2. 1955. 3. Time's up. 4. Article, perhaps, very pleasant to the ear. 5. You'd hardly call such a person party. 6. Issued trip? 7. It protects the post with a monkey inside. 12. Seaman who turns up with an animal? 14. Singer of topical touches. 15. Is in debt. 19. So ends a musician. 20. He knows horses. 21. Athlete who can't go flat out? 24. Feathered snake? 25. Allowed to live and spread, perhaps. 26. Worries. 29. As a lighthouse needs a stone. 30. The stupidity of a sea-serpent.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS. — 1. Ruzzer. 5. Sha. 8. West (End). 9. Liar. 10. Tandem. 11. Rock-cakes. 13. Risk. 15. Due. 16. Tiber. 17. Roman. 20. Bet. 22. Pal. 23. Pores. 24. Metal. 26. Ton. 27. Lino(leum). 28. On the road. 31. Cougar. 32. Dean. 33. Iced. 43. Kin. 33. Soiree.

DOWN. — 1. Re-turn. 3. Gangster. 3. Ewer. 4. Remodel. 5. Stake. 6. Elba. 7. Liberal. 12. Our. 14. Kite. 18. Opal. 19. Malinger. 20. Bounder. 21. Menace. 24. Moo. 25. Source. 28. Teats. 29. Bluff. 30. De-de.

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POST CROSSWORD PUZZLE

U.S. Women More Politically Minded

By Malka Rabinowitz

ANY American politician today has to face a simple statistical truth — there are two million more women than men of voting age in the U.S.

That this fact does not as yet have the impact it deserves is the main concern of Mrs. Esther Murray, a pretty, blonde woman who bears the imposing title of "Director of the Women's Activities Department of the Committee on Political Education of the A.F.L.-C.I.O." Mrs. Murray's specific area of activity are the states east of the Mississippi River. She is now in Israel with the A.F.L.-C.I.O. delegation.

In the 20 years that Mrs. Murray has been active in politics, she has seen a decline in the "I leave politics to my husband" attitude. It is still an uphill battle, however, to draw American women into exercising their potential influence on vital issues.

Getting citizens—both male and female — to register and vote in elections has meant a constant battle against public apathy. Seventy per cent of the American people went to the polls in the 1952 presidential elections, and this was considered an unusually large turnout.

To fight lack of interest among working women, Mrs. Murray's Committee puts politics in concrete terms. "Do you need more schools, better-paid teachers, action against juvenile delinquency, more low class and middle class housing? Then, work for it! Campaign for the candidates to town, state or national legislatures, who will work for improvements in these areas."

About one-third of the working force in the U.S. today consists of women. In numbers, their strength is approximately five and a half million, concentrated mostly in industrial areas where unions are strong.

Non-Partisan Campaign

In contrast to women in high income brackets, Mrs Murray points out, working class women do not register and vote in proportion to their strength. Through meetings, pamphlets, state conferences and the ringing of doorbells, the Women's Committee urges working women to become aware of immediate issues and do something about them at the polls.

The Committee's work, Mrs. Murray notes, is non-partisan. Working people belong to both the Democratic and Republican parties. The job is to elect the candidate who will support the interests of the labouring population. Programmes for legislative action by Congress are plotted out every two years at the national convention of the labour organization.

In large and small ways, the campaign to make women politically conscious has borne fruit. After a two-day state conference in Iowa not long ago, women went back to their cities and towns, organized public sentiment, and were able to elect an entire state of labour-endorsed candidates in an area where this had never been done before.

Elsewhere, in a small community, women in the communications union (mostly telephone operators) rallied the townspeople against a city council decision to move the local cemetery several miles out of town. It was discovered that the council's decision was based on real estate considerations. The women won their case.

By extension, the Women's Activities Department encourages the active candidacy of women for political office. "Women are running for all the offices there are," Mrs. Murray says. She admits however, that this is not a simple matter. There is not only the opposition of men to contend with. "This is an activity for women who do not fear public opinion."

What are the chances of a woman President of the U.S.? "I think it will come," Mrs. Murray says firmly, "although it probably won't be in my lifetime. There's more chance of a woman vice-President in the not too distant future."

Mrs. Murray began in politics as a housewife in California 20 years ago, where she worked as a full-time volunteer in the local Democratic organization. In 1952, she took over the Women's Activities Department in the C.I.O. With the merger of that union with the A.F.L. in December, 1955, she became the director of the Eastern Division, with headquarters in Washington D.C. Mrs. Thornburg, who had headed the equivalent department in the A.F.L., now directs this activity for the merged union in Western U.S., with headquarters in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

Once an active political candidate (she ran for Congress in 1950 and lost), Mrs. Murray now diverts all her energies into making a "citizenship-minded womanhood" in the U.S. "My work is challenging, satisfying and endless. There is constantly a new group of voters coming up."

Mrs. Murray's trade union department has a large scope for its activities during the next few months. "There will be an election in November, and we want to get the women to the polls."

A.F.L. - C.I.O. Delegation meets the Prime Minister at his Jerusalem office. Shown with Mr. Ben-Gurion are Mrs. Esther Murray of Chicago, Mr. Sam Ezolle of Kentucky, Mr. N.C. Sharburne of Minessota and Mr. G. Tennenbaum of the Histadrut. Photo by Schlesinger

Diary of A Housewife

By Hadassah Bat Haim

FAMILY is stimulated by a distinguished visitor, Zionist Uncle from America, Z.U. throws the children into a state of hysteria by giving them enormous sums of money. Son is so overcome by his sudden translation into affluence that he is reduced to tears. He also, on observing my son's wistful looks into the sweetshop window buys him a kilo of marzipan. Son, who has been practising this wistful look, with varying success since babyhood, is completely overwhelmed and cannot, for some days, bring himself to break any off. I rush around, expensively trying to serve a meal worthy of our visitor, and extravagantly splash on a goose, whereupon he says he can't understand why everyone moans so much as the standard of living seems to him to be rather high, and actually his favourite food is *gefilte fish*.

•

WE plan an interesting programme for him. Although this is his eighteenth visit there have been so many changes since his last one four years ago that we think he will be glad to see some of them. However he refuses to look at anything whatsoever claiming that the emotional upheaval that it causes him is too much to bear. He also will not talk to anyone saying that everyone gives him a different picture of life here and no one will give him a straight answer to a straight question. (Such as which is better, Nahariya or Manchester?) The view from the top of the Carmel makes him groan and hide his head in his hands, from distress or delight I cannot say.

•

QUITE accidentally he wanders, with me behind him, into a *ma'bara* mostly occupied by Kurds, when on a quest for a poetess of his aquaintance. He storms along obviously upset, occasionally falling over a cooking pot or a small naked-bottomed child, dodging round the latrines and sweating in the afternoon sun. Now and again he flings a remark to me over his shoulder such as, "In India thousands of people, whole families, sleep on the streets. They have no homes, not even huts." or "In Saudi Arabia uncounted numbers of children die of starvation every year."

•

THESE observations appear to afford him some consolation as he goes on muttering until we catch up with the house of the poetess from which she is unfortunately absent. When I venture to suggest that the grey plaited turbanned old lady grinding something in a stone mortar might not feel at home in an air-conditioned apartment in New York, he turns on me fiercely and tells me not to be a snob.

•

I TRAIL behind him all over the country basking in reflected glory. Rather unfairly people expect that the relative of a man who reads Plato for relaxation and does higher mathematics for fun, should show sparks of abnormal intelligence. In order not to disappoint anybody I keep my mouth shut, only opening it to agree with the last speaker and in this way make such a good impression that the Great Man is several times congratulated on the possession of a smart niece. He looks rather disconcerted but does not deny it.

•

HE is enchanted with all the children, though his contact with them is small. When by mischance he puts in an appearance at his great niece's birthday party he is quite terrified and quickly hides despite their importunities that he should make the animal noises that have made him, in their small world, famous.

•

THE only animal he can now imitate is a bear that hides in a cave and bites everyone.

Department Store Show

A VERY well organized fashion show was held by Eckman's Department Stores at the Park Hotel last week.

First beach wear and bathing suits were shown, followed by simple morning and all-day frocks, and ending with charming shortie pyjamas (illustrated) of either cotton, batiste or nylon, with matching "coats."

The dresses indicated most clearly, that even with limited means, a girl can look smart. A white piqué skirt with red and black dots worn with a black, high-necked summer-weight pullover, was most attractive. (All the Eckman fabrics are washable and the colours fast).

Large yellow dots on black (illustrated), with huge pockets, a wrap-around that ties at the back, should prove useful to beach-going girls. One does not need to use the beach dressing cabins, for this frock can be easily slipped off and put on.

An innovation at this Eckman show, was a bit of well-placed publicity for branded goods and services. "Yarsina's" cups and saucers were inadvertently thrown on the floor, and of course did not break. "Kadimah" presented every guest with "Sabra" Washing Powder, and Swissair with lovely coloured reproductions of various Swiss panoramas. Dubek's "Ariston" cigarettes were freely distributed and Taya's "Kissable" was generously put on the lips of the mannequins.

Nora Meshulam's pleasant voice helped much to make this afternoon an entertaining one.

R. F.

Clothes More Casual

By Harold Heffernan

HOLLYWOOD. —

NOW that most fashion dictators have had their say as to what women — and males — must wear during the coming months, lend an ear to Hollywood's most noted authority on the subject. She is Paramount Studio's Edith Head, record-breaking, six-time winner of Academy Awards and nominated this year for a seventh Oscar for the clothes she designed for Anna Magnani and Marisa Pavan in "The Rose Tattoo."

Habitually inclined to look on the dark side of what the parade may bring, Miss Head is almost ecstatic about the wearing prospects for both sexes in 1956. She calls it the "Don't care" year, and sums up the casual outlook:

"All in all, this will be an excellent year for fashion, and a very flexible one, so, whether you're male or female, pick out what's most becoming. Don't worry too much about what is smart. Just use common sense this year and you'll look smart enough. That means you will look a lot smarter than you did last year if you had gone along with high fashion."

The one revolution in fashion this year is hats, she said, and this comes as a surprise to her.

"Gone is the tiny hat that was just a decoration on top of your head," the stylist observed. "Hats are getting bigger and 'hattier' every moment. It is this change in millinery that actually gives 1956 a different appearance. That and the tendency towards a raised waistline.

"This year will be a pleasantly unusual one. While a great deal of top fashion dictates the waistline to be very high or Empire, there are just as many authorities who have established the waistline at different parts of the anatomy. The suggestion, then is for the individual to select what looks best.

"This lack of one definite 'must' may be disturbing to designers," she predicts, "but it is a blessing in disguise to women, because this is by far the most flexible fashion year we have ever encountered."

"The slim, the very fashion-conscious girl or woman with the beautiful figure and carriage such as Mitzi Gayner, can wear the sheath or Empire style in my opinion," she continued, "but the plump or more matronly won't have to resemble a sausage because the fuller, normal-waisted silhouette is just as smart this year. And the same flexibility applies to colour. True, there are certain 'high-fashion' colours like yellow, startling greens, strange orange. But the more conservative navy with white, all shades of gray, beige and lovely pastels are still smart and certainly more becoming.

As far as interest in accessories is concerned, Miss Head foresees no drastic change and merely predicts "lots of pearls, lots of white gloves, lots of pale coloured shoes and gloves such as beige and sand colour."

"The way I see it," she said, "the entire colour picture seems cooler, but it is the striking look of the new hats, with their veils, flowers, ribbons and ornaments that supplies the high visual point."

Men's clothes also have changed, and to everyone's advantage, in Miss Head's opinion. Analysing the revolution in men's wear over the past few years, she said that the "good" dark blue look gave way to the "good" charcoal look. Now even that is changing and men are wearing lighter colours again.

(N.A.N.A.)

Salacious Facts of Life

By J. Doner

EONS ago, life first began in the salty seas. Salt water bathed the protoplasmic jelly-like stuff of life round about, and was incorporated within it. As a remembrance of the origin of life (*"zecher lema'asey b'reshit"*) man begins his life in the womb floating in a miniature sea of salt water (amniotic fluid) and every cell of his body contains salt water. His blood consists of red and white cells swimming in another internal sea, the salty plasma; he digests his food with salty secretions of his stomach and intestines; and he excretes large quantities of a yellow salt solution known as urine. He even expresses his strongest emotions with a flood of salt water tears.

Salt and Heart Failure

It is only comparatively recently that modern medicine has realized the importance and significance of the salty component of the brine so basic and essential to life. A failing heart, unable to keep all the blood in rapid circulation, allows salt water to filter through the walls of the capillaries of the internal organs and lower limbs (dropsy or edema). Doctors used to punish those suffering from this all too common condition by depriving them of water in the hope of preventing further accumulation of edema fluid. This restriction served only to add thirst to the many complaints of the gasping cardiac.

With recognition of the primacy of salt (more correctly, the sodium part of sodium chloride), the patient with heart failure is now allowed to drink his fill, *provided* that he limit the salt in his diet. Without the salt the body cannot hold onto the incoming water and it is excreted. The body refuses to allow the composition of its internal environment to be diluted from that of the primeval salt sea into that of a fresh water lake. In addition, the physician injects a complex compound of mercury that forces the kidney to extract salt from the body. Again faced with the prospect of a decreasing concentration of salt, the body has to counter by excreting water to match the forced loss of salt. This leads to decrease in the size of the swollen limbs and shrinking of the swollen lungs which can then once again absorb oxygen efficiently from the inspired air.

Salt and Blood Pressure

The secret of high blood pressure (hypertension), a scourge of modern civilization, is intimately bound up with the way the body handles the sodium part of salt. The man who almost never reaches for the salt cellar at the table is almost certain not to be suffering from high blood pressure. The man who tastes his food first and then adds salt as needed to certain dishes is more likely to have hypertension. The chap who shakes the salt cellar vigorously over most of his dishes, convinced before tasting that they are underseasoned, is most likely to have the disease. The egg-chicken-egg question, however, is as yet unanswered: does hypertension develop because of an excess intake of salt, or does hypertension itself cause a craving for salt?

A vigorous and unappetizing rice-and-fruit diet, which should only be followed under medical supervision, effectively reduces hypertension in many patients, and even reverses some of its serious complications. The diet works by virtue of its low sodium content. However, most patients eventually give it up in favour of a more satisfying meal, for there is no compromising with the diet. A moderate reduction of salt may help a patient with heart failure, but does not reduce high blood pressure. Even slight deviations from the strict low salt diet cancels its beneficial effect on the blood pressure.

Salt and the Sharav

The body not only keeps the saltiness of its internal sea constant, but it also tries to keep the sea from evaporating. The symptoms of dry mouth and infrequent urination that appear during these *sharav* days represent the body's attempt to hoard water. It has been proven that it is impossible to train the body to react normally on restricted water rations, or to accustom it to bear with greater ease the symptoms of water shortage. The best way to cope with the ill wind from the desert is to drink copiously even before loss of body fluid arouses thirst. Furthermore, salt lost in sweat must be replaced if sweating is excessive.

Isaiah apparently knew his hot climate physiology. He urged the thirsty (whether conscious of their thirst or not) to drink freely of the local water, so high in sodium content (Isaiah, 55, 1).

Refreshing Iced Beverages

By Our Food Editor

NOW with summer fair upon us, one hankers for iced drinks much more than for hot food. Wise is the housewife who has a concoction of some kind ready in her refrigerator to cool and refresh her family and friends. Meals, too, can begin with a refreshing drink such as iced borsht, or chilled tomato juice. And if the appetites of the children are sluggish they can get their nourishment in exciting milk shakes. I envy the woman with a blender, for she can have vegetable juices in a jiffy, but even the mother with only a primus and an ice-box can have stimulating summer drinks handy at all hours. Here are a few of my favourite drinks. If none of these are available I always manage to turn up something piquant in the way of a drink by adding a dash of ginger to a lemonade, or a sliver of fruit rind, or a spoon of cherry jam and just a thimbleful of cherry brandy.

Borsht Beverage

Grate beetroots and boil until bleached. Add a tomato or carrot or a piece of garlic if you wish. Strain (the vegetable makes good pancakes) and pour into a glass jar for keeping in the refrigerator. You will, of course, have added sugar, salt and pepper during the cooking, and lemon juice just as soon as you have turned off the heat. Put in an ice cube (I make ice cubes of the above juice but that is not essential). Beat in an egg yolk for several cups if you wish, or add a teaspoon of mayonnaise to each glass and beat up. You can also mix in a couple of spoons of lebenia or sour cream, if you like. I prefer the drink red with a big helping of sour cream mixed with lebenia on top and I mix it as I go along with the drink.

Tomato Juice

Our tinned tomato juice is wonderful. To dress it up a bit add salt and pepper and lemon juice and sugar to taste (very little sugar) and serve with a bit of lemon rind. You can build this up even more by adding a little orange juice, Worcestershire sauce and even a tiny bit of horseradish. But you'll find the first combination, with crushed ice in it, a heavenly refresher and very good for the children too.

Iced Coffee

A jar of this in the fridge is always a happy surprise. Make coffee very strong as the ice you add will dilute it. Serve with sugar and milk in tall glasses and put a gob of whipped cream on top.

Iced Tea

Make hot tea double strength. Brew as usual and while hot pour into pitcher with whole cloves and/or lemon slices and/or mint leaves. Add sugar to taste and stir. Add ice, which will dilute the tea and serve ice cold. If you prefer, make tea usual strength and serve with frozen tea cubes into which a piece of lemon has been frozen for colour effect.

Iced Cocoa

Make cocoa as usual and serve iced in tall glasses with a topping of whipped cream.

Fruit Punches

There are fruit drinks made by combing iced orange and lemon juice, grape juice or other juice, squashes too if you like, and adding charged water (soda or the like). Pieces of fruit make this very glamorous. I sometimes slice in a strawberry if I have no fresh orange or lemon, and float a sprig of mint on top. Mint is very good in all fruit punches, especially if you crush the leaves to let out the oil which imparts such a delicate perfume to the drink. You may also add a little syrup made of water and sugar in which you have cooked a piece of cinnamon stick or cloves. Grape juice is delicious in punch, but I then omit spices because of the delicate flavour of the grapes.

Verandah Punch

Juice of 3 lemons, Juice of 2 oranges, ½ cup sugar syrup (made by boiling together equal quantity of sugar and water), 1 cup strong tea, Dash of ginger, 4 cups soda water.

Mix and chill all ingredients but add the soda water only at serving time. Use a thin slice of lemon or orange as a garnish.

Orange Milk Shake

2½ cups orange juice, 1¼ cups grapefruit juice, 2 cups milk, ½ tsp salt, ¼ tsp. almond extract, ¼ cup sugar, 1 cup cracked ice.

Combine into a shaker; shake well and serve.

Milk Punch

2 tbsps. sugar, ¼ cup soda water, 1 cup milk, ½ tsp. vanilla.

Mix sugar, vanilla and milk. Stir well and add the soda water. Pour from one bowl to another to froth it. Hold the bowl high as you pour the liquid into the tumbler and serve.

Iced Coffee Shake

Use 3 cups cold strong coffee, 3 drops almond extract, 2 cups chilled milk, 2 cups soda water and powdered sugar to taste. Top each glass with sweetened whipped cream and dust with cinnamon.

Make Your Own

With all our wonderful bottled squashes as well as fresh fruits, you'll love the drinks most which you concoct yourself. You can't fail. Try adding our Hock to some of your concoctions; it always goes down well chilled on a hot day.

FLIES!! There can hardly be any doubt that the best way to keep flies out of the house is to have wire netting screen doors and windows made, particularly on those facing West and North. However, this is an expensive procedure.

The following suggestion might therefore be of help to fly sufferers.

Purchase at any pharmacy a small quantity of *OIL OF LAVENDER*. At first this appears rather costly as the price of one gram is 15 pruta, and one needs between five and 10 grams; but as this lasts for about a month in an average household, it isn't as expensive as it seems. You will also require a small sponge about 3 in. x 2 in. x 1 in. in size. Dip the sponge into a saucer of *BOILING* water, until the water is absorbed, then pour over the sponge ½ to 1 teaspoonful of the Oil of Lavender. Add more boiling water about twice a day. The Oil of Lavender should be renewed once a week. The aroma given off is very pleasant, but luckily for us, flies thoroughly dislike it!

LEMONS: For those readers who are not fortunate enough to own a refrigerator but who use lemons frequently — here is a method of keeping them fresh until you need them.

Put the lemons in a jar of cold water. See that the water completely covers the lemons. The jar does not have to be covered or sealed in any way. *CHANGE THE WATER EVERY DAY.* In this way, the lemons will remain fresh indefinitely.

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Homemade casata can be made by substituting part or all of the milk with cream and freezing three different flavours in ribbons. For a more interesting treat — for parties, guests and special occasions—add nuts and Vita's Arancini.
Frozen drinks topped with a generous scoop of ice cream keep you cool on the hottest days. Vita's ice cream mix, with the familiar Ice bear brand, is kosher and obtainable at all groceries.

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Group of American Children Attend Kaitana in Herzliya

30 American children will spend this summer at the newly opened "Sharon Youth Hostel Inc., Chicago" near the Tadmor Hotel, Herzliya.
Israel children aged 9-14 can make friends with them during two half-day kaitanot, from July 8-27 and from July 29—Aug. 17. Swimming lessons in large pool (no sea bathing).
Sports, music, excursions and handicrafts under the guidance of expert teachers. Medical supervision. Registration: "Tinok" 83 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv; "Ata", Cohen, 27 Rehov Sokoloff, Herzliya and Beit Caleb, Herzliya B.

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Books in Arabic Published Here

THAWAHIR FI E-TABIAH (Phenomena in Nature). By Hemda Levinton and Rashi e-Saleh. — Arabic Publishing House, Tel Aviv. 250 pp.

SIRA' INSAN (A Man's Struggle). By Yehuda Burla. Translated into Arabic by Ezra Haddad. — Arabic Publishing House, Tel Aviv. 259 pp.

Two and a half years after its foundation, the first Israel Arabic Publishing House, a branch of Am Oved, sponsored by the Histadrut and the Arab section of the Hebrew Teachers Union, has now published its first book.

"Thawahir Fi e-Tabiah" is a textbook on science for the fourth elementary grade. In 1953 Hemda Levinton, teacher at the Tel Aviv Seminary and for the last six years lecturer at the Arab Teachers courses, met Rafik Saleh, headmaster of the Little Triangle school of Taybeh, at an intensive training course for Arab headmasters at Jaffa. The outcome of two years of fruitful work of this team represents a new approach to science teaching in the Arab school. It is based on the project method and is especially adapted to the environment of rural Arab life in Israel. The technical production of this important venture could have been better.

The story of blind Rahmu from Damascus ("A Man's Struggle") is one of the early and best of Burla's stories on the life and customs of Oriental Jewry, and the Sephardic community of Syria in particular. Mr Haddad, the translator, has been for 30 years teacher and director in Jewish schools in Iraq. He is the author of several textbooks and has translated into Arabic the Travels of Benjamin Metudela, and Khayam's Rubaiyat into Hebrew verse.

Haddad's translation is excellent, but the question must be asked what class of readers it is meant for. If it is for the scholars of Arabic its purpose has been achieved. But if the prospective readers are to be the thousands of Israel Arabs, secondary school graduates, workers, professionals and others, there can be no doubt that few of them will have the patience to read a book, which after all is fiction and not science, when they cannot make progress without frequently using a dictionary. A more modern version would have better served the purpose of introducing contemporary Hebrew literature to Arab readers.

Otherwise, Burla's novel is very well produced. And in any case, the partners in this new venture — authors, translators, and publishers — deserve every encouragement of their important pioneering object.

WGT

The Changing Map of Nations

NEW STATES AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS. By Benjamin Akzin. — Unesco, Paris, 200 pp.

By EUGEN E. MAYER

"The Security Council finds that the Republic of Indonesia is a peace-loving state which fulfils the conditions laid down in Article 4 of the Charter" — therefore its admission to membership of the United Nations was recommended in September, 1950. In only one other case, that of Israel, was the same formula used (according to the first volume of "Repertory of Practice of United Nations Organs"). Yet, in a draft resolution of 1949, we find, among several other applicants who were accorded the character of "peace-loving States," the Kingdom of Jordan. Looking at the history of most of the new States, the term "peace-loving" is obviously capable of various interpretations and, not surprisingly, it has become one of the many controversial topics in discussions of the Charter.

But the history of these new States, even in briefest outline, is not dealt with in the book under review, which is the outcome of a study undertaken, at the request of Unesco, by the International Political Science Association. Representatives of six countries (India, Pakistan, Lebanon, Israel, the Philippines, and Indonesia) were invited to study "the problems confronting newly independent states." It is no small tribute to Prof. Akzin and his university that it fell to him, as *rapporteur general*, to coordinate the six reports. He did not, however, confine himself to a summary, but has, in 23 sections, given a systematic and critical analysis, supported by extensive quotations from the national reports and copious references to documents and literature, of the problems caused by the emergence of new States and their functions within the framework of international — governmental and non-governmental — organizations.

New states, we all know, have been multiplying since the 19th century, but the criterion used is "the emergence of a given community into statehood as a result of World War II." By the autumn of 1953, when Prof. Akzin's Report went to Press, their number was 18, but since then, a few more have been born and others are in the process of gestation.

A Cumbersome Machinery

Most of the new States, being weak, especially economically, find themselves exposed to the interplay of international forces and pressure groups. Matters are not made easier by the increasing complexity of government which is also reflected in the set-up of the U.N., whose General Assembly alone has more than 40 committees, its specialized agencies and their subsidiary bodies, not to speak of some hundred intergovernmental organizations such as the International Wheat Council, and about 1,000 non-governmental international organizations, such as the Red Cross or the World Federation of Trade Unions. In this context, the Report rightly stresses the need for greater co-ordination, especially in the interest of smaller States which can ill afford active participation in all these, sometimes overlapping, bodies. The situation is well illustrated by the case of Libya which, in 1952, had a Foreign Office staff of two, plus one typist.

On the positive side, Prof. Akzin singles out Unesco, the Technical Assistance Administration, and the International Labour Office for their contribution to social and cultural progress. He also points out that precisely some representatives of new States, notably Mrs. Pandit, Mr. Eban, Mr. Ch. Malik, Sir Zafarullah Khan and General Romulo, have made their mark on the international stage.

"Give and Take"

One of the main lessons of Prof. Akzin's Report is the fact that a policy of "give and take" seems to be the dominant factor in any international organization, and from a particularly instructive section we learn that the emphasis is clearly on "take." Space does not permit mention of all the issues dealt with, such as national reactions to U.N. activities, regionalization (which, in this part of the world, seems to have "created more headaches than it has solved"); organization, parliamentary techniques, etc. The conclusions to be drawn are summarized in a last section on the impact of international organizations on developments in new States.

The terms of reference excluded, of course, a discussion of subjects which, one imagines, Prof. Akzin would have liked to include, for example the attitude of new States to national minorities, the "dependence on foreign benefactors" (as an influential English commentator says with reference to Jordan), the impact of "Bases," the effect of precarious frontiers (e.g. Israel or Cambodia), and the basic question of sovereignty, a concept which, as it was said at the recent session of the International Law Commission, "is understandable only philosophically."

It cannot have been easy to condense all this mass of raw material and comment. It does credit to Prof. Akzin that he has managed to give us a clear picture of a set of problems which are not always seen in their right perspective, but which affect this country more than most of the other new States.

It is all the more to be regretted that this valuable Report could not have been better produced technically, with fewer misprints, with an index, and with a proper binding.

SHLOMO WEINTRAUB: "Counting Beads." From the current exhibition at I.O.A. House, Tel Aviv.

"CRYSTALS," Painting on Glass, by Claire Sellard. — Current exhibition at Chemerinsky Gallery, Tel Aviv.

London Letter — By Olivia Manning

Of Martyrs and Human Beasts

Several important new plays have had their first nights in recent weeks. One of the most outstanding of these is the dramatization of Graham Greene's "The Power and the Glory" at the Phoenix. This is scheduled to run for a six-week season, but would, I think, draw in audiences for much longer than that. As a play, it has the faults usually found in dramatizations of novels. There is no major dramatic climax, there are too many changes of scene and the effect is "bitty." but in parts it is deeply moving and one leaves with the sense of having passed through a considerable experience.

The story is so well known that there is scarcely need to retell it. It concerns a priest on the run in Mexico after the church has been declared illegal. Religion cannot be destroyed by law and the priest, knowing he is still needed among the faithful, risks everything to remain. He is not a noble or particularly virtuous man. He is, in fact, a drunkard and father of an illegitimate child, but he knows himself the instrument of God and he does not default.

In the most impressive scene of the play, beautifully set, the priest returns to his village to say mass, knowing that the state police are behind him and the penalty that awaits him is death. In the end, he escapes over the frontier but allows himself to be persuaded to return to minister to a dying man. The call is a police trap and he walks into it, open-eyed, believing his end is God's will. The police suppose him to have been the last priest in Mexico, but before the curtain falls, a new priest has arrived, willing to accept martyrdom for the sake of the faithful who need him.

One of the most tremendous performances of the season is given by Paul Scholfield who plays the priest with the utmost simplicity as a harsh-spoken peasant, physically ugly and brokendown, yet having the power and authority of his faith.

Lest We Forget

An outstanding and horrifying book of the moment is Edward Crankshaw's "Gestapo" (Putnam 21/-) which reminds us painfully of things we should never be allowed to forget. Many thinking persons who read this book may begin to wonder if the allied forces have not been too quick to forgive and forget the crimes for which the German people, however much they protest, must accept some responsibility. There was too much torture, murder and brutality committed under the Nazis for it all to have been secretly performed by a guilty few. The German people, who feel we are being tiresome and unfair in recalling these crimes, show a distasteful tendency to honour the criminals who committed them.

Mr. Crankshaw pulls no punches when he writes of such persons as Dorothea Binz, head wardress of Ravensbruck, who specialized in setting dogs on people; or Otto Ohlendorf who admitted responsibility for killing over 90,000 Jews in Southern Russia. Perhaps most people have already forgotten them, but no one is likely to forget Goering who said "Here I don't have to worry about justice; my mission is only to destroy and to exterminate; nothing more."

And millions of innocent men, women and children were exterminated by the "master race." Here is a characteristic scene which the author gives us as typical of many thousand scenes which occurred under the New Order:

> All through the night these beaten, hounded and wounded people moved along the lighted streets. Women carried their dead children in their arms, children pulled and dragged their dead parents by their arms and legs down the road towards the train. . . .
>
> The pit was already two-thirds full. I estimated that it held a thousand people. I looked for the man who did the shooting. He was an S.S. man who sat at the edge of the narrow end of the pit, his feet dangling into it. He had a tommy gun on his knees and was smoking a cigarette. . . .
>
> It took from three to fifteen minutes to kill the people in the death-chamber, depending on climatic conditions. We knew when the people were dead because their screaming stopped. . . . After the bodies were moved our special Commando took off the rings and extracted the gold from the teeth of the corpses.
>
> The German people wish us to forget. But can we?

Awakening Asia

By FRANCES BOYD

SPOTLIGHT ON ASIA. By Guy Wint. — Penguin Books. 232 pp., 2/6.

IN TWO CHINAS. By K. M. Panikkar. — Allen & Unwin, London. 183 pp., 12/6.

"Let China sleep," said Napoleon, "When it wakes, the world will be sorry." Mr. Wint's history of Asia during the past decade is overhung by a sense of this awakening — the culminating point of Asia's nationalist resurgence — and by the questions which it raises for the Far East and for the world.

A vast, Communist, military power with a swiftly expanding population could be a source of danger to its smaller and less militant neighbours: whether it will be depends, in the author's opinion, less on the strength of the former than on the stability of the latter. And today, the political foundations of the succession states of the western empires are still rickety.

As a Ceylonese political scientist has put it:

> Democracy implies the various freedoms. But freedom of speech does not mean much to the man who has never had the interest to attend meetings. Freedom of the Press does not have much significance where most of the population is illiterate. Freedom of religion the average citizen in Asia does not understand. . . . Appreciation of the right to vote requires a certain social and political consciousness among the people. But to most, one form of government does not appear very different from another.

Mr. Wint is hopeful that, given time, a more broadly based, informed public opinion will develop in the Asian semi-democracies; but for the present he sees firm promise of this only in India.

Economically, too, most parts of "free" Asia are living on a shoestring; and outside aid, without which their progress is slowed down, is regarded by many Asians as back-door imperialism or a method of involving them in an ideological struggle which is none of their making. Much may depend on making such aid palatable. The present ambivalent attitude to it is well illustrated by the comment, which the author quotes, of an Indian trade union leader who was invited to see the new China being built.

"Every piece of work, from breaking stones to cutting a tunnel or removing rocks was being done by men's bare hands," he wrote. "If our Government emulated this example it would in no time be able to reduce its dependence on foreign capital. But the way I saw these labourers being driven to work (made me) . . . horrified. After all, a human being is not a beast." But Mr. Wint makes it clear that, despite their natural humanism, the attitude of non-Communist Asians to political systems is purely pragmatic. In the long run they will accept whatever system proves best able to make their countries strong and up-to-date.

Mr. Wint has worked in both India and China, and is now a leader-writer on the "Manchester Guardian." This is the best of his several books on Asia, and indeed the best short study of the present situation available in Britain. His analyses of Chinese-American attitudes, and of what poverty in Asia really means are first-rate.

An Indian View

So, too, is his chapter on Indian neutralism in action, the conclusions on which are borne out on the more personal level by Sirdar Panikkar, who as India's ambassador to China saw Chiang Kai-shek out and Mao Tse-tung in. Although Mr. Panikkar has much that is new to tell his reader — particularly about the Peking end of the Korean armistice negotiations in December, 1952 — his own reactions to what he saw are even more fascinating than the events themselves. Like his trade unionist compatriot, he does not ignore the brainwashings and liquidations, but they are less important for him than the emergence of a fellow Asian country to first-class status in the modern world.

Even more interesting is his conviction that a revived form of Western colonialism is more likely today than Chinese, or further Russian, expansionism. "In Two Chinas" gives a startlingly real glimpse of what genuinely "free" Asians feel about Great Power politics. If it is disconcerting to the West, it may give a little wry satisfaction to some readers of these columns.

Science Of The Mind

THE TECHNIQUE OF PSYCHOTHERAPY. By L. B. Wolberg. — Grune & Stratton, New York. 880 pp., $14.75.

EXISTENCE AND THERAPY. By U. Sonnemann. — Grune & Stratton, New York. 382 pp., $7.75.

Dr. Wolberg in this new volume provides for the first time a complete, authoritative treatise on the whole therapeutic situation from the first to the final interview. The distinct advantage for the student lies in the fact that the book offers the description of a complete treatment of a case and, in addition, numerous partial treatments with details of patient relationships.

The gradual development of treatment procedure is succinctly described, and a wealth of case material explains the therapist's function in dealing with emotional problems arising during treatment. Dr. Wolberg's strength lies in his eclectic approach which benefits from all sound and proven schools of psychotherapy thus making his work a true mine of essential information for student and practising therapist alike.

Dr. Sonnemann's new book is particularly welcome because the extraordinary growth which "psychological existentialism" has recently experienced in Europe has, so far, hardly had any effect on local science. Those in particular who feel prejudiced against Prof. Frankl's Logotherapy stemming from existential-analysis should welcome this book.

As an introduction to phenomenological psychology and existence-analysis, Dr. Sonnemann gives a systematic presentation of both the practical and theoretic aspects of this science of man. The first part deals with the crisis of knowledge, the rise of phenomenology, with a critical analysis of the philosophical background. The second part introduces existentialism into psychology. Part three is entitled: "The Peril to Man and Psychotherapy: the Freedom to be." Here we have a searching criticism of Jungian objectivism and a host of reflections, all based on the view that psychology leads to the recovery of freedom.

The book is not easily readable, but the initiated will recognize its value and therapy will greatly benefit from its application to practice.

H. BLUMENTHAL

Life and Letters

The Essene Treasures

The news of hidden treasures described in the Dead Sea Scrolls seems not really to be news. A correspondent draws attention to a passage in Edmund Wilson's "The Scrolls from the Dead Sea" (publ. by Allen, London, in 1963) which says that a German scholar, Prof. K. G. Kuhn, inspected the scrolls in their original state in the Old City of Jerusalem. The passage continues:

> Deciphering as much of the text as can be read in reverse on the outside layer, he has found a succession of numerals. . . . He believes that the strips are a list of the treasures of the monastery with direction for finding the places in which they have been hidden from the Romans.

Information for Millions

Every day some 255m. copies of daily newspapers, 287m. radio receivers and 44m. television sets bring news and information to the peoples of the world. These and many other interesting facts emerge from "World Communications" (Press, Radio, Film, Television), a 264-page illustrated report just issued by UNESCO, Paris (3S.-; 42s.; Fr.).

Israel appears with 21 daily newspapers (368,000 daily circulation), 245,000 radio receivers and 130 cinemas. A comparative table of 18 nations in the May issue of Unesco's "Courier" reveals that, in 1950, Israel occupied the last but one place in the number of daily newspaper copies read per 1,000 persons of population. The list is headed by Britain (556), the U.S. is eighth, with 354, and Israel accounts for 226. Japan being last with 224. In the table for 1953, Israel appears no longer, whereas Japan has jumped from 18th to sixth place. U.S. dropped from eighth to 11th place and Britain is still leading with 609 readers per 1,000 population.

Protection of Culture

Adopted on May 14, 1954, during an intergovernmental conference convened by Unesco at The Hague, the International Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the event of armed conflict has been signed by 30 States. It has so far been ratified by Egypt, San Marino, Burma, Yugoslavia and Mexico. According to its provisions, the Convention will come into force on August 7, 1956. This "Cultural Red Cross," as it has become known, aims at affording the same protection to historical monuments, museums, libraries, works of art, scientific collections and other cultural treasures and also to the personnel engaged in their protection, as is universally afforded in wartime to medical staff, hospitals and ambulances.

Female Loudspeakers

The long-suffering husband who complained that he had two loudspeakers at his home, only one of which he could turn off, is beaten by a Texas oil man, who, according to the "Saturday Review," offered a Cadillac dealer $100,000 for a car that would travel faster than sound. "My wife," he explained, "sits in the back seat."

Round the Bookshops

Hebrew . . .

To achieve an objective all paths to it must be clear and open. Thus, **Hevel Yam Hamelah** (The Dead Sea District, Am Oved, IL7-) by Y. Almog and B. Z. Eshel, is a serious and compendious work, which describes the area in all its aspects — natural, economic, historical, etc. — and places it in its setting as part of the State of Israel, with its dynamic pioneering, enterprise and ability to recognize a phenomenon for what it is and adjust it to the country's realities and development.

A well produced volume, in line with all Mosad Bialik publications, is **HeHai b'Artzot Hamikra** (Animal Life in Biblical Lands) by F. S. Bodenheimer, Vol. III which shows how information on animal life in these parts has increased in the course of time. The book, published together with the Jewish Agency, contains a special chapter from Arabic literature on zoology, the first collection of this kind.

Technical Terms

S. G. Ettingen has set himself a task: to cover all technical trades and put their terminology into the Hebrew language for the use of both instructor and student. His first work is **Avodot Hashmal** (Electrical Work, Massada IL6.500). The second, already in the press, is on agricultural machinery, and this will be followed by books on electronics, telecommunications, metals and building materials.

In **Sefer Laharim** (Book for Parents, Hebrew by M. Benari, Sifriat Poalim, IL4.600), A. S. Makarenko examines the life of the family in the light of education and pedagogics in his highly literary method of presentation, while his "Pedagogical Poem" is followed up by P. Wigoderova's **Haderekh Lahaylm** (The Road of Life, translated by S. Mendel, Truma, IL3.200) in which wayward youth are shown how to become real assets to the society which they have been menacing with their delinquency.

A series of articles dealing with the Jewish national idea, dating back to Nahman Krokhmal and up to and including David Ben-Gurion is the subject of M. J. Steiner's **MiGeula LiGe'ula** (From Diaspora to Redemption, Massada, IL5.500).

HaRambam (Maimonides, (Dvir La'am, IL0.800) is the story of the life of the multifaceted Jewish genius, accompanied by an explanation of his philosophical doctrine; **Otzar HaRambam** (The Maimonides Treasury, Dvir La'am, IL0.800) is a discussion of the concepts, ideas and opinions found in his works, by Nahum Arieli, who has arranged the material in alphabetical order and has thus presented the reader with a key to the works of the "Great Eagle." **Imrot Udvarim** (Sayings and Pronouncements, Zioni, IL0.750) is also a study of the life and work of Maimonides by M. D. Efrati, while **Yalkut HaRambam** (A Maimonides Collection, Kiryat Sefer, IL-0.500) is compiled by A. Zeidman.

M.H.

. . . and Foreign

Persons avid for concentrated English culture can acquire it in three Pelican mouthfuls: **The Age of Chaucer** (610 pr.); **The Age of Shakespeare** (576 pr.) and **Boris Ford's Guide of English Literature** (435 pr.). Any student who has mastered these three books can sneer at his examiners, without bothering to battle with the original obscurities of the giants. If he also masters Lewis C. Henry's **Best Quotations** (Premier, 455 pr.), a crisper version of Bartlett, he will become a very highly cultured young man (or woman).

Thirteen Great Stories (Dell, 455 pr.) contains some original tales which have not found their way into other anthologies. Personally I liked best Felipe Alfau's amusing story of the indigent grafter and the benevolent beggar; J. F. Powers' horrifying piece, "The Eye," in which the unlucky storyteller gets a black eye and incidentally helps in a lynching; Arderius' "Bath of Death," where the wife deceives her husband into taking her swimming. The collection is recommended.

The critics have made a great fuss of Francoise Sagan's **Bonjour Tristesse** (Dell, 456 pr.). On re-reading as a pocket-book it is still a subtle and remarkable book, written by an 18-year-old girl, although it is not a great novel as suggested by some.

Eudora Welty's The Ponder Heart (Dell, 325 pr.) is a great disappointment: the humour is so subtle as to disappear altogether, and the tickling tragedy is so protracted that it too vanishes in boredom. Paul Hyde Bonner's **Hotel Talleyrand** (Bantam 455 pr.) deals with the terrible hazards and temptations which beset American career diplomats in Paris. Even in a select brothel, our hero is not safe from them rascally Communists — the black-hearted devils smuggle into his love life one of their diabolical (but beautiful) betrayers. But virtue triumphs — for a while: Germaine sees the black abyss of Bolshevism and reforms. So "they" eliminate her — stark tragedy ends one of the worst books ever written. Not quite as bad, but a strong competitor, is Edward Frankland's **The Long Swords** (Bantam, 455 pr.). Gunnar and Annvid roam England in search of sex and wealth, and engage in various extremely dull escapades. To be avoided.

There must be close to a million books about Avraham Lincoln. Jim Bishop's **The Day Lincoln Was Shot** (Bantam, 750 pr.) is interesting because after all it is about the assassination of the great President, but for the rest it is disappointing, by no means as original as it promises to be.

Since reading **The Meaning and Psychology of Dreams** by Dr. Wilhelm Stekel (Bard, 660 pr.) I have stopped dreaming completely — an elementary defence mechanism. To those willing to peer into the dark recesses of their unconscious, the book, which is excellently produced, is recommended.

PHILIP GILLON

Topics of the Middle East

A SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ARTICLES DEALING WITH THE MIDDLE EAST. Part I, 1939-1950, 96 pp.; Part II, 1951-1954, 84 pp. — Economic Research Institute, Hebrew University. $1.50 or 10/- each.

The spread of specialisation and the better organisation of academic research have increased the significance of periodical literature, which now includes some of the best works in many fields and has become indispensable for the student. The present selected bibliographies can therefore prove of great help.

The arrangement and classification of the items listed are intended to make perusal as convenient as possible. Following the first chapter which deals with the Middle East as a whole, there are separate chapters on the Arabian Peninsula, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, the Lebanon, Syria, the Sudan and Turkey. Each chapter is divided into sections and subsections, the headings of which include physical geography, modern history (1798-1918), politics and government, society, religion and culture, economics and finance, the Arab League and inter-Arab relations.

It was perhaps inevitable that this extremely specialised classification would sometimes defeat its purpose. There are instances where apparently the compilers themselves became confused: For instance, an article in "International Affairs," entitled "The Decline of the West in the Middle East," by Albert Hourani, drew two rejoinders in subsequent issues, one from Professor Bentwich and the other from Mr. Longrigg. The article itself and the first reply are listed under "The Middle East, Politics and Government (Foreign Relations), whereas Longrigg's reply is listed under "The Middle East, Society (General)!

But the most serious drawback of these bibliographies, and one which it is hoped can be rectified in subsequent issues, is the highly uneven standard of selection applied. In fact, the items listed do not seem to have been "selected," as the title suggests. Even considering the limited resources of the sponsoring Institute's library, and the exclusion of Palestine, Israel, and Middle East Oil, important articles are omitted, although they were published in periodicals which the University library receives regularly. One misses, for example, certain papers from "Die Welt des Islams," "Orients Moderno," "The Cambridge Journal," "Islamic Culture," and the "Jewish Social Studies" — not to mention the many journals which do not reach the University.

In sharp contrast to these omissions, the bibliographies are replete with items of ephemeral value only, such as editorials from "The Jewish Observer" and "The New Statesman." Moreover, all the contents of "La Documentation Francaise" over the period seem to have been indiscriminately re-listed in Part II. Most of these consist of topical comments in local newspapers on current Arab affairs, including 37 items by Mr. Motzri of "Ha'aretz" and eight by Achimeir of *The Jerusalem Post* — all in French translation.

In subsequent issues the compilers would also do well to consider the inclusion of one or two journals in Arabic (e.g., "Al-Abhath," the Beirut University quarterly) and to set themselves stricter standards of selection, thus making their work even more useful than it is already.

NISSIM REJWAN

In a Spanish Village

THE DAY OF THE FOX. By Norman Lewis. — Cape, London. 259 pp., 12/6.

This is a most original and subtle novel about Spanish fishermen, somewhat involved as to the story, but beautifully written.

The fishing village is suffering badly from the aftermath of the Civil War, in which the men all fought on the losing side, with the exception of one Costa, who quite against his will was trapped in Fascist country and forced to fight in Franco's lines. As — by mistake! — he was also decorated, he is regarded as a black sheep in the village and effectively boycotted. There is a revolutionary who comes from France on a secret mission, an old landowner with his heart in the right place, a gypsy who plays informer, and the fisherman's girl who goes to Barcelona into service.

The more or less happy end is the worst part, the description of fishing for morous, a huge, rare fish, is the best. Many good things are said in the course of the narrative, and the appalling poverty and the horror of the regime come out very well by implication. Molina, the revolutionary hero *malgre lui*, for instance:

> He had been used to argue that if men lived long enough under an odious tyranny, they would finally adapt themselves just as well as Esquimaux did to the eternal snow or the Beduin to his desert. And he would have explained that they had to be educated out of this terrible complacency, this foolish, craven endurance.

We hear that couples have to wait for ten years before they can scrape together enough to marry on, just to furnish one room. That civil guards prevent foreigners from photographing the troglodytes. That appalling tortures are resorted to in extracting information about enemies of the regime. That princes of the black market construct fantastic palaces in the sea-side villages and are grudgingly admired by the poor fishermen.

It is a sad book, but it holds out hope for these people, who according to the local medico "talk like characters out of Lope de Vega, and are the grandest people on earth. Poverty begets virtue. Abstemiousness, fortitude, spirituality — they're the virtues of our people. We're the happiest and most fortunate people on earth because God has blessed us with poverty."

PAULA ARNOLD

Shaw's German Translator

Dr. Siegfried Trebitsch, who died this week in Zurich, aged 86, was born in Vienna. He was the author of novels, short stories, plays and an autobiography, but became better known for his excellent German translations of Bernard Shaw's plays, nine volumes of which appeared between 1911 and 1940.

Shaw in his turn translated one of Trebitsch's novels and came to his assistance when he had to go into exile in 1938.

Publications Received

ENGLISH

FINBERT, E.S., Israel. Hachette, Paris.

GOODMAN, F., Rejoice in the Festival. Bloch Publishing Co., New York.

BUBER, M., The Legend of the Baal-Shem. East & West Library, London.

STATE OF ISRAEL. Bibliography of Public Administration, May 1956. Civil Service Commission.

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Supplied by Steimatzky's Agency: **PUCKEY BOOKS:** Barrett, W. E., The Left Hand of God; Savages, L. — Once a Fighter; McGivern, W.P., Waterfront Cop; Queen, E., The Murderer is a Fox; **PERMA BOOKS:** McBain, E., Cop Hater; Meredith, S., Bar 4 Roundup of Best Western Stories; Breslin, H., The Silver Oar; Hall, O., Marlin Beach; Slaughter, F. G., Battle Surgeon. **CARDINAL BOOKS:** Stone, I., Love is Eternal; Wyck Mason, F., Blue Hurricane; Graziano, R., Somebody Up There Likes Me.

HEBREW

HAZAZ, B., Hayozheref Beganim (Mori Sa'id). Am Oved.

REINEMAN, Y., Ta'amad Hamitzvot Be'sifrut Yisrael (The Meaning of the Mitzvot in Jewish Literature). Zionist Organization, Jerusalem.

BODENHEIMER, F. S., Ha'Hay Be'artzot Hamikra (Animal Life in Biblical Lands). Vol. II. Mossad Bialik.

ATIDOT (Youth Quarterly) Meltzer, S. & Ben Shalom, B. (Ed.). Zionist Organization, Jerusalem.

MONTHLY REVIEW of Labour and National Insurance, May 1956. Ministry of Labour.

PELEG, M., Calculation of Insulation in the Walls of Buildings. Technion, Haifa.

J. FRENKIEL, Influence of Building Materials and Design on the Indoor Climate in Eilat. The Standard Institution of Israel, Tel Aviv.

WILSON, E., El Hatahana Hafninaidit (To the Finland Station). Am Oved.

ALMOG, Y. & ESHEL, B. Z. Hevel Yam Hamelah (The Dead Sea District). Am Oved.

Chess

June 8, 1956

PROBLEM No. 975
I. Talmi, Haifa
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Kh8; Qea1; Ke8, Rf8, Rh8; Kte5; Ng5; Pe7, g6. (8)
Ke4; Qd5; Re1, Re2; Be4, Bf2; Kte3, Kte5; Pa5, a6, b2, f5, g7. (13)
White mates in two

PROBLEM No. 976
E. Fasher, Cabri, & U. Grishkist, Ma'barot
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Ke5; Qg4; Ra7, Re2; Bb5 Kte5; Pe5, f2, d4, d7, g6. (11)
Ke7; Qd5; Re1, Re2; Be4, Bf2; Kte3, Kte5; Pa5, a6, b2, f5, g7. (13)
Selfmate in two

SOLUTIONS. Problem No. 971 (A. Grishkist): 1.Qd2! changing the mates after Bc6, Bf5. Well constructed.

GAME No. 969

White: Cleveton. Black: Seitz (Dresden International, 1956).
1.e4 c6; 2.Kf3 Kte6; 3.Bc4 Kte7; 4.Kte5 d5; 5.e:d5 b5; 6.Bd3 Kte6; 7.c6 Kt:d5; 8.c:d6 Q:g5; 9.B:b5+ Ke8; 10.Qf3 Bb7; 11.Kte4 e:d6; 12.Kte2 Kb6; 13.Q:f7 Ke8; 14.Qe4 Bd5; 15.Qd5 c5; 16.Bc6 Q:g2; 17.Rg1 B:e4 18.Q:c6 Qd5; 19.Q:d5 Kt:d5; 20.Q2 Kd7; 21.Kte2 Re8+; 22.Kd2 g5; 23.Rd Bb6+; 24.Kc2 Kte3+; 25.Kc3 B:c1; 26.Ra:c1 Rhe8; 27.Rg7! Re7!; 28.Rd7! B:g2! and white resigned.

ISRAEL'S OLYMPIC RECORD

The public committee for the promotion of chess in Israel which met last week in Tel Aviv has set itself the target to raise IL5,000 to cover the costs of Israel's olympic team to the Moscow Olympiade. Though there is hope that the Government, the Jewish Agency, the Histadrut and various other sources will lend their support it was made clear that the major part of the sum will have to come from the wide public. The second major project is to organize an international tourney in Israel. It was announced that Israel has been invited to take part in the Canadian Open Championship in August this year.

Israel has so far taken part in the 1950 Warsaw event, in the Buenos Aires tourney four years later, and in the Helsinki tournament in 1952. Its best achievement came in Amsterdam, two years ago, when it took the 7th place among 20 teams, as well as the first place in its group in the semi finals. There is every reason to believe that in Moscow our team will also be among the first ten.

Stamp of the Week

For those of us who find romance in the symbols of heraldry, there is an interesting set of four stamps just issued by France. These show the escutcheons of four towns or districts with a stirring history going back to the Middle Ages.

As stamps, they make colourful corner pieces for the French pages of your album. Or, if you are a thematic collector, then this new French set will enrich the section you devote to heraldry or historic costume.

Illustrated here is the stamp showing the striped shield of Foix, in south-west France. The counts of Foix were a distinguished family which flourished from the 11th to the 15th century and for half that time at least they were among the most powerful of the French nobles.

One of them, Raymond Roger, went with the French king, Philip Augustus, on one of the crusades to the Holy Land and distinguished himself at the capture of Acre.

The four stamps are printed in bright colours by the typograph process; perforated 14 by 13 and the set is most reasonably priced at 2d. in London.

J.A.A.

Explaining The Bible

SEFER SHMUEL (Book of Samuel). A new commentary with an introduction according to the principles of the late Professor M. D. Cassuto. By A. S. Hartom. Yavneh, Tel Aviv. 179 pp.

The genius of biblical exegesis of Professor Cassuto continues to thrive in this new addition to the Biblical Books. Prof. Hartom has stood the test of this modern type of commentary in a twofold way. Firstly, the simple and succinct style of the commentary is bound to appeal to the student, and so is the perfect punctuated presentation, with a brief preface to every chapter. Secondly, the book of Samuel is perhaps the most difficult of the historical books of the Bible, yet here again Hartom successfully combines a masoteric interpretation with the principles of philology and text criticism.

It must indeed be the strength of tradition in which Cassuto and his disciples were masters which made possible such perfect fusion of tradition with sound scientific methods.

E. B.

WATCHING BIRDS

SHLA'IM (The Mourning Chat). Hakibbutz Hameuhad. Vol. 1, No. 2.

This Hebrew periodical of the Israel ornithologists, appearing all too rarely, is a mine of information, buttressed by excellent pen and ink sketches, as also by unique photographs. Of the latter, a flight of 32 pelicans over the Hula, for instance, is outstanding, so is that of a Little Bittern in her nest with three young. Of the drawings, the Shrub sparrow with its huge nest is one of the most pleasing. There is an informative and exhaustive report on Hula birds, and another on newly nesting birds in this country.

Beside Dr. Mendelsohn, Dr. Merom and Mr. Zahavi, the best-known trio among our ornithologists today, there are many villagers who have sent in interesting notes. It is a great pity that there is no English summary, so that the use of this important publication is restricted to readers of Hebrew.

P.A.

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